

GOVERNMENT

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

ESTABLISHED 1850,
By **JOHN S. DYE**

(OFFICIAL ORGAN.)
TREASURY EXPERT



"OLD ABE"

PERFECT PROTECTION.
Money, of the same denomination as the counterfeit, paid Every Yearly

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DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

OFFICE, 1338 CHESTNUT ST. Opposite U. S. Mint, PHILADELPHIA PA



Important.—Passengers arriving in the city of New York, via Grand Central Depot, save Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot.

Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, by taking the 42d St. Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes.

600 Rooms, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators, Restaurant, Café, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best.

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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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The New Circular for Redemption of Coins, Notes, &c.

This new circular will be found on pages 10 to 13, and it presents practically the same plans of redemption as under the old circular.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, Washington, }
Sept. 22, 1887, }

On and after this date the Government will purchase daily until Oct. 8, 1887, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be applied to the sinking fund, United States $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds of 1891, and 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon the following terms :

The $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds will be accepted at 108.4 during the above stated period, and the 4 per cent. bonds during the remainder of the present month at 125, and from Oct. 1 to Oct 8, 1887, at 124, which prices include accrued interest to date of purchase.

The aggregate amount of both classes of bonds which will be accepted within the time above specified is not to exceed \$14 000,000.

Offers should state the specified character of the bonds, whether registered or coupon,

No further bids for bonds are provided in Circular No. 90, dated Aug. 3. 1887, will be received after this date.

Interest due Oct. 1, 1887, on United States bonds, amounting to about \$6,500,000, will be paid on the 26th inst. without rebate. HUGH S. THOMPSON, Acting Secretary.

Notes Outstanding September 1, 1887.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Amount outstanding at date*	274,018,900
Decrease during last month..	2,185,623
Decrease since Sept. 1, 1886..	30,350,845
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, & banks retiring circulation under Acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882.....	104,067,515
Decrease in deposit during the last month.....	2,833,579
Increase in deposit since Sept. 1, 1886.....	41,866,017

*Circulation of National Gold Banks not included in the above, \$265,409.

The Great Constitutional Centennial Celebration.

Of late in Philadelphia many things were made second to the news and ideas connected with this great celebration, and thus we follow suit; first, simply stating that the Industrial and Civic Procession on Thursday, Sept. 15, the Military Procession on Friday the 16th, with General Sheridan at the head of 24,800 officers and men, and the ceremonies during the Memorial Day on Saturday the 17th, were each and all a grand success, witnessed by crowds such as was never before seen here, and participated in by people from every part of the Union. And now following, we will give a very brief outline of some of the matters referring to that noble Constitution that was launched 100 years ago, and that has been the one great guide for the Nation ever since.

Previous to the Declaration of Independence of 1776, none of the Colonies were sovereign states, in the sense in which the term is now used. They were chartered, provincial or proprietary, and dependent in a measure upon the Crown, yet exercising many powers of self-government. Each Colony could act under its charter or laws, independent of their neighbor, and thus arose in each colony and between them, numerous troubles in trade and in other ways, and which soon grew thick and strong. While with foreign trade, for want of proper control, the balance of trade was against the colonies, and to settle the balances, the coin in the country would go over to England in quantities, and thus the states, at times having no coin, were forced to issue paper money, and the people would barter in trade, and refuse the paper. But with long continued English tyranny as a common cause for revolt, they all were finally united in a strong union, and mainly for the purpose of common defence.

Then serious business was done, when the First Continental Congress of the colonies met at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, in September, 1774, as they protested to England again against the tyranny of the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, the Boston Port Bill; the various restric-

tions upon trade, etc., and that Congress also, then and there, boldly proclaimed their just rights and their purpose and duty to defend them. Finding however, as a little time had rolled around, that all their measures of then and before were ineffectual and of no weight in England, then Congress assumed some of the highest functions of sovereignty. They soon took measures for a national defense, equipped an army and navy, raised money, emitted bills of credit and contracted debts upon national account, and the Battle of Lexington was on April 19, 1775.

Then in June, 1776, when the Continental Congress was sitting at Philadelphia in Independence Hall, they chose two committees for two very important matters. One committee was to draw up a Declaration of Independence, and the other one, Articles of Confederation for a perpetual union. The first committee finished their work, and the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the world on July 4, 1776. The other committee reported a plan four days later, and the Articles of Confederation were introduced in 1777, yet not ratified to become obligatory upon all the states until March, 1781.

The declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress about mid-day on July 4th, 1776. It was first sent forth, signed only by the President, John Hancock, but soon afterwards it was written on parchment and signed by the 55 other representatives of the 13 colonies. It declared among other things "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown," &c. That Declaration of Independence might also be called the nation's creed of belief; and those men of that time had then well learned, by experience and from the study of all the creeds, bibles, and laws of every age and time, to extract and condense from them the just substance of them all and proclaim it to the world. While in the Constitution of 1787, to the best of their ability under the circumstances, those men again condensed the rules governing the nation's power and right to pass all necessary national rules

of action that were deemed essential to the welfare of the people, at the same time providing for the best machinery or modes for carrying out their belief and for establishing justice. Believing that those rules only needed to be altered occasionally as times warranted it, and that they could then be carried out in full detail by other laws, either national or State, and thus establish justice among all their people; but, alas, personally to individuals how much depends upon those full details. Those same constitutional rules also therein wisely shut off as unconstitutional much tyranny and usurpation of the rights of man, which those men well knew would surely be attempted in the future; and that whole work and its success so far, was never surpassed in the whole history of the world; while if their work was not perfect and satisfactory to the people there were provided easy enough way to have it altered and made perfect.

In the years before the Constitution, the Revolutionary War was conducted by a union of the States under the Articles of Confederation and bad as such Articles may have been yet they were made to serve the purpose and then were finally ordered to retreat. By these Articles Congress then consisted of one house only, presided over by a President who was chosen each year by the delegates from among the number. In this Congress also, all the voting was done by States, and the members, whether many or few, from one State constituted but one vote. The assent of nine States was necessary to declare war, to make peace, to coin money, or to pass any ordinance of much importance, but in other cases a vote of the majority of the States was sufficient. Under those Articles, Congress could declare many things but could not really enforce a law after they had made it, in fact, the laws were but mere recommendations to the States, requesting their aid, relying on their patriotism and honor to furnish the aid and persuading them to do it. That Congress could not raise money by taxation, they could only declare what amount each State should contribute to the support of the Government, and then could not enforce the assessment; while it was the same way

when calling for men for the national army. Neither had Congress then the right to tax or regulate commerce, that great resource to any nation; nor could they prevent one State from taxing property entering their ports when owned by citizens of other States. Then to make the Articles worse yet, in order to amend them the consent of each one of the 13 colonies was necessary. That Congress also very often had to adjourn for want of a quorum, and by lacking power to enforce their acts, they made treaties and saw the States disregard them, they called for money which the States never paid, in fact article after article was broken in the most defiant way; and Congress itself was more than once forced to exercise powers not warranted by the Articles of Confederation.

The end of the war found the nation in a most deplorable state, with empty Treasury, impaired credit, and an army of unpaid patriotic soldiers, and these Articles of Confederation affording no adequate remedy. The public debt at one time was \$42,000,000, of this \$8,000,000 was due to France and Holland, who were allies to this country in her darkest hours; and the dishonored bills of the Continental Congress was held in quantities by noble and patriotic citizens who in reality saved the country. These Articles were also found worse suited to times of peace than of war, but yet they were continued in force from the Treaty of Peace with England in 1783 until 1787. Once, back in 1780, the Hartford Convention urged the States to suffer Congress to tax them according to population, and thus pay the interest on the public debt; and accordingly, when Congress asked for such an amendment, twelve States consented to it, but Rhode Island would not, and so it failed. Soon after this Congress asked for specific duties and a permanent revenue—twelve states consented but New York would not, and so that amendment failed. Then Congress asked to regulate trade for 25 years—twelve states consented but New York would not, and so that failed. After several other resolutions by states, which led to nothing, one was at last introduced by Mr. Madison, of

Virginia, and passed Feb. 21st, 1786, recommending and inviting a convention of all the States to consider matters in reference to trade, etc. The time agreed upon was Sept., 1786, and the meeting is known as the

ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Nine different States then appointed delegates, but five States only attended. That Convention then could do but little except make recommendations, and it again suggested a convention of delegates from all the States "to devise such further provisions as might appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." The proceedings of this Annapolis Convention finally resulted in having the Legislatures of several different States recommend a convention and appointing the delegates. These State actions then finally overcame the hesitation of Congress, and that body then, on the 21st of February, 1787, resolved that in its opinion "it was expedient that on the second Monday of May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the State, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Accordingly on this day of May 14th, 1787, the delegates from Pennsylvania and Virginia met at the Independence Hall, and adjourned from day to day until May 25th. On this day, May 25th, the delegates from seven states had then arrived, and at the suggestion of Franklin, Robert Morris then nominated for the President of the Convention, George Washington, a Deputy from Virginia; and William Jackson, of Philadelphia, was also chosen the Secretary of the Con-

vention. On May, 28th the delegates from nine states had arrived, and of the thirteen states, Rhode Island alone refused to appoint any delegates. On May 29th, Edmund Randolph, delegate from Virginia and Governor of the State, inaugurated the work of the Convention, and in an able manner showed up the defects of the old Constitution, and presented the outlines of a new Constitution or fifteen resolutions, these had been framed by the Virginia delegates while waiting for the Convention to assemble, and soon became known as the Virginia plan. Thomas Jefferson, at these times, was a Minister to France. The delegates of this whole Convention, representing about 4,000,000 of people, had ordered the doors of the Hall closed, for a secret Convention, a solemn pledge was then laid on the members, and thenceforth for many years the debates that occurred and what took place in the Convention up to Sept, 17th, 1787, was never fully known, and the people at that time made all manner of guesses until the result was obtained.

In years afterward the people began to learn more of the full details of the Convention, and it was a fact that when the delegates came together they agreed on only one point and that was, the necessity for a stronger National Government than was offered by the Articles of Confederation. But whether the Convention should proceed to strengthen the old Articles by amendments, or to construct an entirely new form, were points with no approach to agreement thereon, in fact positive divergence. The "Virginia plan" that was offered by Randolph on the said 29th of May, provided for three main departments of Government, a single national Executive, a National Legislature, a National Judiciary and Council of Revision. That the Executive should be chosen by the Legislature and not serve a second term. That the Legislature should be of two branches with power to coerce refractory States. That the people should choose the members of the first branch and that the first branch should choose the members of the second branch, (the Senate) from men nomina-

ted by the Legislatures of the states. That the representation of each state should be proportioned to the inhabitants on its soil, or to the share it bore of the national expenses. That the Judiciary should be elected by the National Legislature, and that the Executive and Judges should form a Council to revise all the laws before they went into effect, &c. This plan was, on motion of Randolph, sent to a committee. Charles Pickney, of South Carolina, also presented a second plan which went to the committee, but was never heard of again although this plan contributed most to the Constitution, as finally adopted, establishing a National and Supreme Government within the limits of its granted powers. Then on the 9th of June there was presented "the State-rights party or New Jersey plan," offered by Patterson, of New Jersey, it provided for one branch of Government and several Executives, treating the States as sovereign and giving the small states an equal vote of equal weight with the larger states; and considering the Articles of Confederation a proper basis to work on, excellent in some respects, yet needing improvement. On June 13th Patterson then also asked leave to bring in a totally different plan, which was framed by the delegates from Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Maryland. This plan Hamilton of New York soon described as "pork still, with a little change of sauce." Hamilton in the meantime liked none of the plans offered, and then read to the committee his thoughts on the best form of republican government, and which he said were thoughts only and nothing more.

All during this stormy Convention there was arrayed at times against each other; the great States with the small States on the question of the States' equal representation and weight in both houses of Congress; the commercial States to the agricultural States on the question of a navigation act; and the northern states against the southern States on the slavery question. These were some of the great points of difference between all the delegates, and each at times threatened to destroy the whole success of the Conven-

tion. but the extreme views of each party were finally changed. On the first question above-mentioned it had been said that representation ought to bear some proportion to the population of the States, say one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants, counting all free whites and three-fifths of the negroes. So on these questions Franklin, who was one of the committee, labored hard and finally induced them to sign a report giving the great States their way as to the House of Representatives, and the small States their way as to equal representation in the Senate. The other main questions of difference were also finally compromised and the South at last consented to give Congress power to pass the navigation acts, and the East consented to the importation of slaves until 1808 and that all exports should not be taxed.

Many times during the Convention its success was very dubious. Rhode Island had refused to attend, Yates and Lansing, delegates from New York, had gone home disgusted, after attending for about six weeks, and thereafter Hamilton could not vote as New York was considered out, and the assent of nine States was necessary for the final ratification of the Constitution. The Convention labored on however until Sept. 8, when their work, which had been done was sent to a committee on arrangement and style, Saturday the 15th. their work was accepted and ordered to be engrossed, then on that day as the question was to be put for the last time, the delegates who disliked it began to make excuses for withholding their support. Mason, of Virginia, lamented that a bare majority of Congress could pass a navigation act, and moved accordingly. Randolph, of Virginia, asked that the State Conventions to which the Constitution was to be submitted, might submit amendments to a second Federal Convention; and so many others had various excuses, that alarmed at so much opposition Franklin spent Sunday, the 16th, in preparing a little speech to be read to the dissenters.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

When the Constitution lay on the table ready for the signatures, he found him-

self too weak to make the speech, and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, read the paper for him. He was, he said, an old man, and had often, in the course of a long life, been forced to change opinions that he once was sure were right. As he grew older, therefore, he had learned to doubt his own judgment and to pay more respect to the judgments of others. Steele, in one of his dedications, told Pope, that the only difference between the Church of England and the Church of Rome in their opinion on the certainty of their doctrine was this: The Church of Rome was infallible; the Church of England was never in the wrong. Franklin had serious objections to the constitution but his patriotism induced him to abandon them. "The opinions I have had of its errors," said he, "I sacrifice to the public good. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. I hope that for our own sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution, approved by Congress, confirmed by the Convention, wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered." It finally turned out that sixteen delegates refused to sign. Luther Martin, of Maryland, had also gone home disgusted. Randolph was convinced that the consent of nine states could never be obtained. Gerry, of Massachusetts, feared a civil war and many others kept out of the room. While during the whole time of that Convention, it was neither opened nor closed by any forms of prayer, except in the sense that earnest work is an earnest form of prayer, and when that convention dispersed on that evening of the 17th, it seems that it was never to sit again.

Washington was the first to sign the Constitution then followed the other signers according to States and in the following order: (The figures following their names indicate their age.)

George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia,	55
N. H. { John Langdon,	48
{ Nicholas Gilman,	25

Mass.	{ Nathaniel Gorham,	49	Constitution of seven Articles by the States is as follows :
	{ Rufus King,	32	
Conn.	{ Wm. Sam'l Johnson,	60	Del. Dec. 7, 1787, unanimously.
	{ Roger Sherman,	66	Penn. " 12, " 46 to 23.
N. Y.	{ Alexander Hamilton,	30	N. J. " 18, " unanimously.
	{ William Livingston,	64	Ga. Jan. 2, 1788, " "
	{ David Brearley,	42	Conn. " 9, " 128 to 40.
N. J.	{ William Patterson,	43	Mass. Feb. 6, " 187 to 168.
	{ Jonathan Dayton.	27	Md. Apr. 28, " 63 to 12.
	{ Benjamin Franklin,	81	S. C. May 23, " 149 to 73.
	{ Thomas Mifflin,	43	N. H. June 21, " 57 to 46.
	{ Robert Morris,	53	Va. " 26, " 89 to 79.
	{ George Clymer,	48	N. Y. July 26, " 30 to 28.
Penn.	{ Thomas Fitzsimons,	46	N. C. Nov. 21, 1789.
	{ Jared Ingersoll,	37	R. I. May 29, 1790.
	{ James Wilson,	46	Mass. ratified with 9 Amendments.
	{ Gouverneur Morris,	35	S. C. " " 4 " "
	{ George Read,	53	N. H. " " 12 " "
	{ Gunning Bedford, Jr.,	40	Va. " " 20 " "
Del.	{ John Dickinson,	55	and a Bill of Rights.
	{ Richard Bassett,		N. Y. ratified with 32 Amendments.
	{ Jacob Broom,	35	In New York the Constitution was hated from beginning to end, and she would not ratify till the Federal members solemnly agreed that the States should be invited to a new Federal Convention, to which the Constitution should be submitted for amendment. Gov. Clinton accordingly issued the call, but the States did not respond favorably and the action came to naught.
Md.	{ James McHenry,	34	Ten Amendments were then recommended by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and ratified by the requisite number by December, 1791.
	{ Dan'l of St. Thos. Jenifer,	54	September 15th, 1788, Congress fixed upon the first Wednesday of January, 1789, as the time for choosing Presidential Electors. The first Wednesday in February for the meeting of the Electors, and the first Wednesday of March, 1789, as the day the New Constitution was to become the law, Five weeks later the old Congress of the Confederation expired for want of a quorum. Washington was inaugurated as the first President under the new Constitution, April 30th, 1789. The first session of the new Congress began in the city of New York, on March 4th, 1789. The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution was proposed in 1794 and ratified in 1798. Then followed others until the last one, the 15th Amendment, was proposed in 1869, and ratified March 30th, 1870.
	{ Daniel Carroll,	31	Thus was first put and now is in operation, a Constitution of the United
Va.	{ John Blair,	55	
	{ James Madison, Jr.,	36	
N. C.	{ William Blount,	43	
	{ Richard Dobbs Spaight,	29	
	{ Hugh Williamson,	52	
S. C.	{ John Rutledge,		
	{ Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,	49	
	{ Charles Pinckney,	21	
	{ Pierce Butler,	43	
Ga.	{ William Few,	39	
	{ Abraham Baldwin,	33	
	{ William Jackson, Secretary,	28	

As early as possible on the 18th of September Major Jackson, the Secretary, set out for New York to lay the Constitution, the accompanying resolutions of the Convention, and the letter of Washington before Congress. But the Legislature of Pennsylvania was then here in session, so it the Constitution was read on the morning of the 18th, and the 19th the people were reading it in the Philadelphia papers. On the 20th the documents were laid before Congress and on the 21st published in the New York papers.

The order of the Ratification of the

States of America, providing for three great departments of government, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial departments, The former passes the laws, the other is to see to the execution of them, and the latter interprets or decides them. And this Constitution, with the laws of the United States when in accordance thereto, and the treaties which are made by the United States, are then the first or supreme laws of the land. Following these are the different State laws which must not contradict the supreme laws, or they will be declared unconstitutional and void and then following these are the more local laws.

Thus we have a complex government and written laws, more perfect in many ways than exists any where else and all subject to change, more or less, as the people desire. Of course with the Constitution, much depends upon who interprets it, as many things are implied, and not directly expressed therein unless in very general terms. But this fact of interpretation constantly arises even in all the laws of the country as well as in other numerous written laws called Devine Laws, as likewise also in the daily transactions of business or living. The Constitution itself, however, for true national powers, is probably the very best that can be devised and none was ever better. There are, however two main parties, one believing in the strict and the other in the liberal interpretation of it. Others again believe that the national government can or should do most everything, and others that it should do hardly anything, but leave it mostly all to the States to perform. State laws and governments are of course a very wise provision, acting to check the nation's action, and are greatly needed for the continuous education of the people of the State as well as enabling them to try their hand at governing themselves; while certainly in many things knowing best what their local people desire, and undoubtedly all the people within the union can not need the same laws in everything, as the climate, customs and circumstances are too varied. Now, if common honesty and justice but live in any community, then most any fair laws will answer to govern; but, whenever the

people cease to trust those who make, execute and interpret the laws for them, and common honesty and justice has flown from the land, then all the laws in creation that can be framed will not suffice to fully govern. However as yet—

Some men are men and some are not,
But a man is a man for all thot.

For proof-present a *just* bill of \$10 or so

To a hundred men of your place,
Supposing the bills outlawed as to go
Over six or more years of space.

Not to Corporations, but only to men,
Of course including the lawyers too,
Present the bills and observe thrt then

The refusals are quite a few.

With all who pay right down on the spot,
Are they above law or are they not?



COIN BAGS

A SPECIALTY.

We Manufacture

*Coin bags to hold any Amount
desired.*

*Either in Copper, Nickel, Silver
or Gold Coin.*

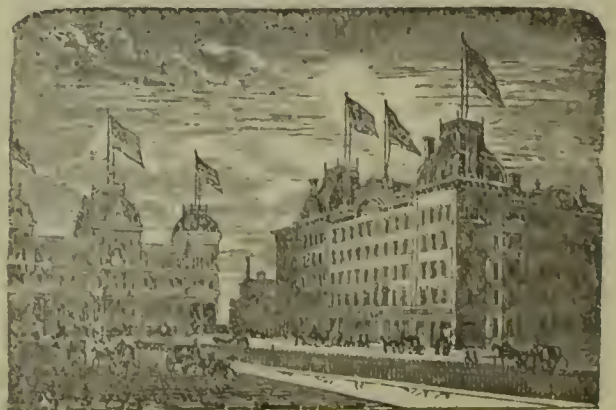
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States.*

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GRAND UNION HOTEL,

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

The special premium prices given in the succeeding table will be paid for United States Gold, Silver, Copper, and Nickel Coins of the several dates and denominations also mentioned, if delivered in good condition at the office of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, 1338 Chestnut Street (opposite the United States Mint), Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—To be accepted as in "good condition" every coin must be of a full, clean, sharp impression, a complete and perfect piece, with the several devices, inscriptions, legends and various other features, all legible and distinct. All coins having holes in them, or those in any part "smooth," worn, abraded, clipped, cut, drilled, or in any manner injured, mutilated or defective, are of less value as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

DATE.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quar. Eagles.	Three Dollars.	Gold Dollars.	Silver Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quar. Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dime.	Cents.	Half Cents.
1793.....											1 00	75
1794.....						20 00	1 00			1 00	25	25
.....	12 00	6 00								50		25
1796.....	12 00	6 00	5 00			1 25	5 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	50	2 00
1797.....	12 00	7 00	5 00			1 25	5 00		2 00	50		10
1798.....	12 00		4						1 50			
1799.....											1 00	
1800.....									1 50	25		
1801.....						1 25	1 00		2 00	50		
1802.....						1 25	1 00		1 00	10 00		50
1803.....									50	50		
1804.....		5 50	3 00			500 00		1 00	4 00		1 00	
1805.....			3 00						50	50		
1806.....			3 00									
1807.....			3 00									
1809.....									50		50	
1810.....												10
1811.....									25		25	25
1814.....		5 50										
1815.....		10 00					1 00					
1821.....			3 00									
1822.....		10 00							1 00			
1823.....		6 00						3 00				
1824.....		6 00	3 00									
1827.....								3 00				
1828.....		6 00										
1829.....		6 00										
1830.....		6 00										
1831.....		6 00										2 00
1836.....						2 00	*1 00					2 00
1838.....						2 50						
1839.....						2 50						
1840.....												1 00
1841.....												50
1842.....												2 50
1843.....												50
1844.....												25
1845.....												50
1846.....									25	1 00		50
1847.....												2 00
1848.....												50
1851.....						3 00						
1852.....						3 00	1 00					1 00
1854.....						2 00						
1855.....						1 50						
1856.....						1 25					†50	
1857.....						1 25						
1858.....						10 00						
1863.....				4 00	1 25							
1865.....				4 00	1 25							
1875.....				4 00	1 25							

• Those having letters on the edge not wanted.

† Nickel.

Regulations governing the issue and redemption of the currency and coins of the United States, and the Redemption of National—Bank Notes.

CIRCULAR.

1887.

DEPARTMENT No. 86.
Treasurer's Office, No. 53.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1887.

The following regulations govern the issue and redemption of the currency, and the gold, silver, and minor coins of the United States and the redemption of national-bank notes by the Treasurer of the United States:

I.—Issue of United States Notes.

1. The Treasurer will forward new United States notes to Assistant Treasurers of the United States upon their making requisitions which are to be approved by him, for such denominations as may be needed in the current business of their offices.
2. Upon receiving United States notes unfit for circulation, national-bank notes, fractional silver coin, or minor coin, the Treasurer will forward new United States notes by express, at the expense of the consignee, or by registered mail, registration free at the risk of the consignee.

II.—Issue of Gold and Silver Certificates.

3. Gold certificates are issued upon a deposit of gold coin with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, in denominations of not less than \$20.
4. Silver certificates are issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers, upon a deposit of standard silver dollars, in such denominations as may be available at the time of such deposits.

III.—Issue of Gold Coin.

5. Upon receiving an original certificate of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for a deposit of \$100 or any multiple of \$100 in United States notes, made to the credit of the Treasurer in general account, the Treasurer will cause a like amount in gold coin to be sent from the Mint at Philadelphia, at the consignee's expense.

IV.—Issue of Standard Silver Dollars and Fractional Silver Coin.

6. Upon the receipt of currency or gold coin, the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer will cause to be paid to applicants, in cities where their respective offices may be situated, standard silver dollars or fractional silver coin in any desired amount.
7. Shipments of these coins, in sums or multiples of \$500, will be made from the office nearest their destination to applicants outside of cities in which the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer may be situated, at the expense of the Government.
 - a. Upon the receipt by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of gold coin, United States notes, silver certificates, or national-bank notes.
 - b. Upon the receipt by the Treasurer of an original certificate issued by an Assistant Treasurer or national-bank depository, for a deposit of currency or gold coin made to the credit of the Treasurer in general account.
 - c. Upon receipt and collection by the Assistant Treasurer at New York of drafts payable to his order and collectible through the Clearing House.
8. Standard dollars in packages of \$65, and fractional silver coin in packages of \$70 of one denomination, will be forwarded by registered mail, registration free, at the risk of the party to whom sent, by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer.

V.—Issue of Minor Coin.

9. Minor coin is issued under the following regulations of the Director of the Mint:

"Five-cent nickel pieces and one-cent bronze pieces will be forwarded in the order of application from the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., to points reached by the Adams Express Company, free of transportation charges, in sums of \$20 or multiples thereof, upon the receipt and collection by the superintendent of that mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia payable to his order. To points not reached by the Adams Express Company, and where delivery under its contract with the Government is thus impracticable, the above coin can, on the same terms, be sent by registered mail at the applicant's risk, registry fee on the same to be paid by the Government. Orders for transportation at the risk of the applicant should express the acceptance of the risk."

10. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers will pay out for lawful money any minor coin not needed in the current business of their offices.

VI.—*Issue of the Treasurer's Transfer-Checks.*

11. The Treasurer will issue transfer-checks, in payment for redemptions, on such Assistant Treasurer as may suit the convenience of the Treasury, payable to the order of the sender or his correspondent—

- a. For United States notes sent to the Treasurer, with the express-charges prepaid at private rates, or by mail, in sums of \$5 or more.
- b. For national-bank notes sent to the Treasurer.
- c. For fractional silver coin or minor coin sent in multiples of \$20 to the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer.

VII.—*Redemption of United States Currency.*

12. United States notes exceeding nine-tenths of their original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value in other United States notes by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers, and are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than \$50, by the Assistant Treasurer in New York and San Francisco.

13. Fractional currency notes exceeding four-fifths of their original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value in United States notes by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers.

14. Gold certificates exceeding nine-tenths of their original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers.

15. Silver certificates exceeding nine-tenths of their original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value in standard silver dollars, or exchangeable for other silver certificates, by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers.

16. Mutilated United States notes, gold certificates, and silver certificates are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at a discount of 10 per cent. of the face value for each tenth of the original proportions missing in any one part or place provided not less than one-half of the whole note is presented. Fragments less than half are not redeemed, unless accompanied by the evidence required in paragraph 18.

17. Mutilated fractional currency notes are redeemable in the same manner as mutilated United States notes, except that the discount is at the rate of 20 per cent. for each fifth missing.

18. Fragments less than half, and notes subject to discount under paragraphs 16 and 17, are redeemed at the face value of the whole note when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other persons having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and must be sworn to and subscribed before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some other having an official seal. Signatures by mark [X] must be witnessed by two persons who can write, and who must give their places of residence. The Treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud.

19. Fragments not redeemable are rejected and returned; counterfeit notes are branded and returned.

VIII.—*Redemption of National-Bank Notes.*

20. National-bank notes are redeemable by the Treasurer in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof.

21. Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their full face value.

22. Notes of which less than three-fifths remains, or from which both signatures are lacking, are not redeemed by the Treasurer, but should be presented for redemption to the bank of issue. Fragments less than three-fifths are accepted from the bank of issue for face value by the Treasurer only when accompanied by evidence, as required by paragraph 18, that the missing portions have been totally destroyed,

23. Fragments redeemed by the bank of issue for less than face value are accepted by the Treasurer only when their valuation is equal to the face value of a note of some denomination issued by the bank or some multiple thereof. The required valuation may be made up of several fragments of notes of the same or different denominations, provided the total valuation of the fragments of each denomination be \$1 or some multiple thereof. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are acceptable only when accompanied by evidence, as required by paragraph 18, that the missing portions have been totally destroyed.

24. It having been decided that national bank notes stolen when unsigned, and put in circulation with forged signatures, are not obligatory promissory notes of the banks under section 5182 of the Revised Statutes, they are not redeemed by the Treasurer.

25. Notes of national banks that have failed are redeemed in the same manner and on the same terms as United States notes.

IX.—Redemption of Fractional Silver Coin.

26. Fractional silver coin may be presented in sums or multiples of \$20, assorted by denominations, in separate packages, to the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer for exchange into lawful money. When forwarded by express, the charges should be prepaid.

27. No foreign or mutilated silver coin will be redeemed. Reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation.

X.—Redemption of Minor Coin.

28. Coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel, of the denomination of one, two, three, and five cents, known as minor coin, are redeemable at the office of the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, when presented in sums or multiples of \$20, assorted by denominations in separate packages. When forwarded by express, the charges should be prepaid and the sender should advise the officer to whom sent of the amount and kind of coin shipped. Upon redemption of the coin by an Assistant Treasurer, when payment is not made over the counter, he will issue a certificate of deposit showing the amount credited in the Treasurer's transfer account, and stating the name and address of the depositor. The certificate must be sent to the Treasurer at Washington, who, on receipt of it, will forward a transfer-check in payment to the party named.

29. Minor coin that is so defaced as not to be readily identified, or that is punched or clipped, will not be redeemed or exchanged. Pieces that are stamped, bent, or twisted out of shape, or otherwise imperfect, but showing no material loss of metal, will be redeemed. All pieces unfit for reissue received by Assistant Treasurers should be assorted by denominations into the different kinds of coin—bronze, copper-nickel, and nickel—and held subject to transportation for recoinage.

XI.—Transmission to the Treasurer.

30. United States notes, silver certificates, and national bank-notes should be forwarded in separate packages. Remittances should be made up into packages of not more than 8,000 notes each. The notes in a package should be assorted by denominations and enclosed in paper straps containing not more than 100 notes each, and the straps should be marked with the amount of the contents.

31. An inventory, giving the amount of each denomination of notes, the total amount in the package, the address of the party sending, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds, should be enclosed with each package, and a letter of advice sent by mail.

32. The package, if it be sent by express, should be sealed up in stout paper and addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." The wrapper should be plainly marked with the owner's name and address and the amount and kind of currency enclosed.

33. It is the duty of postmasters to register free of charge all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid, addressed to the Treasurer, containing currency of the United States for redemption. It is recommended that all such letters be registered as a protection against loss.

34. Remittances of money by mail should be addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." Such remittances and returns therefor by mail are invariably at the risk of the owners. All communications to the Treasurer in regard to packages lost in the mail are referred for investigation to the Chief Post-Office Inspector, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., to whom any subsequent inquiry on the subject should be addressed.

XII.—Express-Charges.

35. The Government contract extends to all points accessible through established express lines reached by continuous railway communication, but does not embrace sea or river transportation of any kind, and does not extend westward beyond Omaha and Nebraska City, Neb., and Atchinson and Leavenworth, Kan.

36. The Treasurer has no control over rates exacted when the charges are prepaid, or when remittances come from points without the limits of the contract.

37. No charge is made for the amount of express-charges enclosed with a remittance of even thousands of dollars, when separately noted on the wrapper. Packages should always be marked with the exact amount of the contents.

EXPRESS-CHARGES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.

38. Express-charges are paid by the Government—

a. On standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin sent from the offices of the mints, the Treasurer, or the Assistant Treasurer, in sums or multiples of \$500.

b. On national bank-notes sent to the Treasurer for redemption in sums or multiples of \$1,000.

EXPRESS-CHARGES NOT PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.

39. On United States currency sent for redemption or for credit of the five-per-cent. redemption fund, and on national bank notes sent for redemption in other amounts than multiples of \$1,000, the charges, if not prepaid, are deducted from the proceeds at contract rates.

40. On fractional silver coin and minor coin sent for redemption the charges must be prepaid by the sender.

41. On United States notes returned for United States notes or national bank notes redeemed the charges are deducted at contract rates.

42. On gold coin sent from the mint on orders from the Treasurer in return for deposits with the Assistant Treasurer in New York the charges are deducted at contract rates.

43. On transfers of funds from national-bank depositaries, under letters of instruction, the charges must be paid by the depositaries.

XIII.—General Information.

44. Assistant Treasurers elsewhere than in New York are not authorized to receive drafts of banks and bankers.

45. Bankers and others presenting United States currency for redemption or exchange at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers are required to assort the notes by classes, and enclose them with paper straps, the straps not to contain more than 100 notes each, and to be marked plainly with the amount of the contents. This requirement applies also to any United States currency deposited in the sub-treasury offices for the credit of the various accounts of the Treasurer.

46. The act of June 30, 1876, (19 Statutes, 64,) requires "that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word 'counterfeit,' 'altered,' or 'worthless' upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof."

47. In case of the loss or destruction of one of the Treasurer's checks, and upon application for a duplicate, payment of the original check is stopped, and the applicant is furnished with a form of bond of indemnity, upon return of which, properly executed, a duplicate is issued.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is enjoined on all officers of the Department, and observance of them will be expected of all making remittances to this office.

Approved: C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES W. HYATT,
Treasurer, U. S.

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental, 1 across, on which is "Secured, &c."

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.

The Treasury number of each One Dollar National Bank Bill is at the left end of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
MASS.	BOSTON.	NAT. EAGLE BANK.	A	Series of 1875.	993
John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color. See page 20.					

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Large 2 extending two-thirds the length of the note, "United States, etc.," on upper part, and 2 on lower part of the 2. Left end, female seated holding the American flag, on which is a wreath.

BACK OF NOTE.—Sir Walter Raleigh smoking, six men and boy grouped around a table—2, eagle and shield in an oval—2, Arms of the State in which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of each Two Dollar National Bank Bill is at the lower left-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

\$2 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	KINDERHOOK.	NAT. UNION BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	929.
On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check-letter.					
"	LINDERPARK.	NAT. UNION BANK.—(No such bank).			
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARKET NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	964
In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.					
"	N. Y. CITY,	MARINE NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.					
"	N. Y. CITY.	NINTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865, and Jan. 2, 1865.	387
In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none.					
	N. Y. CITY.	AIN'T NICHOLAS NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	972
In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st, 1865, is engraved in italic. sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script.					
"	PEEKSKILL,	WEST CHESTER CO. NAT. BANK.	A	Aug. 15, 1865.	1422
This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.					
PA.	PHILADELPHIA,	IXTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	352
No bills from this plate found in circulation.					
R. I.	NEWPORT.	NATIONAL BANK OF R. I.,	A	Nov. 1, 1865.	1532
The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.					

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE. Centre; United States and Title of Bank. Right end; 5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females. Left end; FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; Landing of Columbus. Right end; FIVE, spread eagle, 5. Left end; FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located, 5. Ends and border printed in green.

Change made in bills of new design, series of 1882.

FACE OF NOTE. Right end; 5. Left end; vignette portrait of Garfield. Border; all changed.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; brown lathe-work, having in its centre the charter number in large figures set in green lathe work. Rest of back all printed in brown.

The Treasury number of each Five Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end. With bills of new design, series of 1882, the charter number is also in several places in the border, on the face, and in large figures in centre of back.

Description of Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

\$5 GENERAL POINTS.

Boyd plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Illinois were printed from one series of plates engraved by Ben Boyd, and captured by the Secret Service, October 29th, 1875. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower right corner of the back of the same with the genuine. On the genuine the vertical line dividing the vignette from the coat of arms, if continued downwards, would pass through one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin. In the counterfeit the same line would pass between two of the figures, thus:—

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.

Whit plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Massachusetts were (excepting the photographs), all printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, in 1875-6, and captured by the Secret Service, June 26, 1876. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower left face of same with the genuine. On the genuine the vignette of Columbus discovering America on left end of bill is well engraved and complete. In the counterfeit the same is imperfect, notably the end of the ship's rail on which a sailor is leaning shows no mark of a joint where it rests upon the upright stanchion, and the vertical line between the stanchion and knee is indistinct. Also on the back of genuine bill, at lower left-hand corner, two vertical lines divide the State coat of arms from the large center vignette, and the line nearest the vignette, if continued downwards, would pass through the middle of one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin; but on the counterfeit it would not quite touch the little "5."

Ulrich plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania were printed from one series of plates engraved by Chas. F. Ulrich, the same being afterwards used with extra "title lines" to print counterfeits of the same denomination of bills on The National Bank of Pawling, Pawling, New York, and The National State Bank of Troy, Troy, New York, and captured by the Secret Service, April 1, 1880. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of portions of vignette at right end of bill and of work at left upper corner of bill with genuine. On genuine, vignette at right end of bill, the moustache of the male figure Columbus curls downward before the ends turn outwards. In counterfeit, as printed, the moustache stands out straight right and left from the upper lip as if waxed. On genuine, in work at left upper corner of bill, letter "F" in word "Five" touches the small ornament in the corner of border of bill. In counterfeit it does not by about the sixteenth of an inch.

Unknown plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of The Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, New York, and The Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, New York, were both printed from one series of plates engraved by some unknown artist, and not as yet captured. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the general style of engraving and of portions of vignettes with genuine. In counterfeit, the appearance of the bill is fair and the expression of the same as a whole deceptive; but when closely examined the engraving is found defective in many small details and poorly finished. On genuine, in vignette at left end of bill, the distance from edge of sail to where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is two-sixteenths of an inch, and thence to the point of the yard-arm two-sixteenths of an inch. In counterfeit, the point where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is three-sixteenths of an inch from edge of sail, and upon the plate for the same, as first engraved, was at the end of the yard-arm. Subsequently the plate was retouched and the point of the yard-arm merely extended three-sixteenths of an inch, making the yard-arm in counterfeit two-sixteenths of an inch longer than on genuine.

On genuine, vignette, back of note, the line of the horizon is distinct above the head of the central figure Columbus. In counterfeit the line of the horizon fails to appear, or is shown on a level with the crown of the head of Columbus.

\$5 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No of genuine
CONN.	Jewett City.	Jewett City Nat'l Bk.	B	Sept. 1, 1865	1478
				Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all	
"	Norwalk	Central Nat'l Bank		Series, 1882	2342
				None genuine of that series. (Portrait of Garfield). The counterfeits have on them charter number 404. Genuine bills have charter number 2342, and are of the older series of 1875.	
ILL.	Aurora.	First Nat'l Bank	A	Nov. 2, 1863	38
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Canton.	First Nat'l Bank	A	May 21, 1864	415
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Cecil.	First Nat'l Bank		No such bank.	
"	Chicago.	Central Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	2047
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	First Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	8
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	German Nat'l Bank	A	Mar. 10, 1865	1734
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	642
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	Traders' Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	966
				The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date. See general points, Boyd plates.	
"	"	Union Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	698
				None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."	
"	Galena.	First Nat'l Bank		No such bank.	
"	Paxton.	First Nat'l Bank	A	Oct. 20, 1871	1876
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Peru.	First Nat'l Bank	A	June 2, 1864	441
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." and May 10, 1865.	
"	Pontiac.	Nat'l Bank of Pontiac		Series of 1875	2141
				Stolen. Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 262,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen \$500.	
"	Virginia.	Farmer's Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	1471
				Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.	
IOWA.	Osage.	Osage Nat'l Bank		Stolen.	Red pointed seal
				1618 Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen, \$9000.	
MASS.	Boston.	Boylston Nat'l Bank	C	Series of 1875	545
				New process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	"	Globe Nat'l Bank	C	Series of 1875	936
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	"	Pacific Nat'l Bank	B	Series of 1875	2373
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Dedham.	Dedham Nat'l Bank	B	Series of 1875	669
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Fall River.	Pocasset Nat'l Bank	C	Series of 1875	679
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Leicester.	Leicester Nat'l Bank	C	Series of 1875	918
				New process photograph. (See Page 19).	
"	New Bedford.	First Nat'l Bank	B	Series of 1875	261
				This note is photographed, and of the same poor quality as \$5 note of the Pacific and Boylston Banks, also of the Dedham and Fall River \$5, the carbon print having a washed or faded appearance, while the pink seal, the Treasury and Charter numbers are in such lurid contrast with the black as to at once proclaim the note a counterfeit. The green in the border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, as in the foregoing counterfeits, but is printed. Treasury No. B 796654, Charter No. 261. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886. (See page 19.)	
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank	C	Feb. 14, 1865	799
				The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the line of the other characters. See general points, White plates.	

\$5 Special Points continued.

State.	City	Bank.	Check Letter,	Date or Series.	Char e N of
MASS.	Northampton.	First Nat'l Bank.	C.	May 2, 1864.	333
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Southbridge.	Southbridge Nat'l Bk.	B.	Series of 1875.	934
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Westfield.	Hampden Nat'l Bk.	C and D.	Aug. 1, 1865.	1367
		See general points, White plates.			
MICH.	Jackson.	Peoples' Nat'l Bank.	D.	Oct. 2, 1865.	1533
		Printed from a coarse original counterfelt plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive.			
N. Y.	Amsterdam.	Manfact'rs' Nat'l Bk.	B.	Apr. 15, 1875.	2239
		John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pen-made. Face of man kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Pawling.	Nat'l Bank of Pawling.	A.	July 20, 1865.	1269
		Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Rome.	Fort Stanwix Nat'l Bank.	B.	Sept. 1, 1865.	1410
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Troy.	Nat'l State Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	991
		None genuine signed "Jno. C. New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.			
PA.	Hanover.	First Nat'l Bank.	D.	Feb. 20, 1864.	187
		Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864." See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Tamaqua.	First Nat'l Bank.	B.	July 1, 1865.	1219
		No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt <i>ownig</i> on lower right back "thousand" is spelt <i>thousand</i> . This is the parent plate for all the counterfeits of the Pawling, Troy, and Hanover Fives. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
VT.	Montpelier.	Montpelier Nat'l Bank.	A.	Series of 1875.	857
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	St. Johnsbury.	First Nat'l Bank.	C.	Series of 1875.	489
		New process photograph. (See page 19).			
WIS.	Milwaukee.	First Nat'l Bank.	B.	Series of 1882.	64
		Brown Back and Brown Scalloped Seal. Photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit and color very bad. This bill appeared in May, 1883.			
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.		Stolen. Series of 1882.	64
		Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 13701 to 13750 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 860121 to 860170 inclusive were stolen from the bank when signed by the President only, and the bills put in circulation. Amount so stolen, \$1000.			

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude female seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

BACK OF NOTE.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10—10, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—10.

The Treasury number of each Ten Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

\$10 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Indiana, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Miles Ogle, and captured by the Secret Service, January 7th, 1877. The engraving is coarse, especially in vignette, lower left corner face of bill. All yet seen bear Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number, B 165,167. On counterfeit, in border, upper left end of bill, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse and appears to be spelt backwards.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Nat. Kinsey, and captured by the Secret Service, September 26th, 1867. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain: the genuine at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. This issue bears no Charter number.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in New York, were printed from various original plates, or from electrotypes of the same, all of which have been captured by the Secret Service, in different portions, part August 1st, 1866, and the rest at several subsequent dates. The engraving upon these plates is from fair to good, yet similar defects are to be observed in all. The lathe-work is irregular, as may be seen in the counters "10" on right upper corner face of bills, where the small heart-shaped centers are variable and the work incomplete. The title lines of various banks used with these plates are generally shaded in an irregular and faulty manner and the details of engraving in vignettes imperfect. On the counterfeit in the counter "TEN," left hand upper corner of bills, the heavy white line formed in the lathe-work just above the "TEN" is continuous, and merely touches the top of "E." On the genuine the same line is disconnected above "E," and the ends turn down and enter the top of "E" at points about one-sixteenth of an inch apart. On the counterfeit in vignette, lower left corner face of bills, the post was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole, or nick on the corner of the same, one-fourth of the length of the post from the ground.

\$10 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
IND.	Lafayette.	Lafayette Nat'l Bank.	A	Dec. 22, 1874.	2213
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Muncie.	Muncie Nat'l Bank.	A	Feb. 14, 1865.	793
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Richmond.	Richmond Nat'l Bank.	A	Mar. 15, 1873.	2090
		On this counterfeit a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
MASS.	Boston.	Nat Hide & Leather Bk.	Stolen.	Red pointed Seal.	460
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
N. Y.	Albany.	Albany City Nat'l Bank.	A	July 20, 1865.	1291
		A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1875.	1045
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
"	Auburn.	Auburn City Nat'l Bank.	A	July 20, 1865.	1235
		In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	Buffalo.	Farmers' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.			
		No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.			
"	Lockport.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	Feb. 20, 1865.	211
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Newburg.	Highland Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	1106
		Note "General Points" already given.			
"	New York City.	American Nat'l Bk.	A	July 1, 1865.	50
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
"	"	Croton Nat'l Bank.	A		1556
		Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.			
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	29
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	Marine Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
		No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."			

\$10 Special Points continued.

- “ *Market Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865.... 964
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ *Mechanics' Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865....1250
No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face “Mechanics' National Bank of New York.” Title of good note reads, “Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.”
- “ *Merchants' Nat'l Bank*.....A.....1370
Signatures printed; the genuine are writton.
- “ *Nat'l Bank of Commerce*.....A....July 1, 1865.... 733
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ *Nat'l Bk. of the State of N. Y.*...A....July 1, 1865....1476
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ *Third Nat'l Bank*. Old Seal. Stolen..... 87
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.
- “ *Union Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865....1278
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ *Poughkeepsie. City Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 5, 1864....1305
Note “General Points” already givon. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.
- “ *Farmers' & Manuf's' Nat. Bk.*..A....Aug. 1, 1865....1312
Engraving and shading of title line defective. In word POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital “P” strikes the letter “O” and extends below base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.
- “ *First Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 5, 1864.... 465
None genuine signed “S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury.”
- “ *Red Hook. First Nat'l Bank*.....A....Feb. 20, 1865.... 752
Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.
- “ *Rochester. Flour City Nat'l Bank*...A.....July 1, 1865....1362
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ *Rome. Central Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 12, 1865....1376
Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.
- “ *Syracuse. Syracuse Nat'l Bank*A....Aug. 1, 1865....1341
A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note “General Points” already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.
- “ *Troy. Mutual Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 10, 1865.... 992
On this counterfeit, a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of “65” in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.
- “ *Waterford. Saratoga County N. B.*...A....July 1, 1865....1229
Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.
- “ *Watkins. Watkins' Nat'l Bank*.....A....Aug. 1, 1865
Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.
- OHIO.** *Cincinnati. Third Nat'l Bank*.....C.... Series of 1882....2730
Brown back and brown scolloped seal. This bill appeared in August, 1884. Paper greasy and stiff and with no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads; vignettes coarse and scratchy. In the words “Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department,” in the upper left hand corner of the note, the letter N in the word “printed” is engraved the wrong side up, thus: W. The space between the signatures of B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gillfillan and their official titles is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on the genuine the signatures nearly rest upon the same. The back of the note is well executed; but the face is poor, lathe-work in both counters very poor.
- PENN.** *Philadelphia. First Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 1
Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.
- “ *Third Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 234
Note “General Points” already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word PHILADELPHIA (directly under the words Register of the Treasury) the capital letter “P” extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.
- VT.** *Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre*. Stolen. Red pointed Seal....2109
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

BACK OF NOTE.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

The Treasury number of each Twenty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$20 Nat'l Bank Bills.

\$20 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the State of New York, are all from one series of plates, the issue having been varied by the use of skeletons and extra title lines to imitate the bills of eight different banks, until October, 1870, when all the plates were captured by the Secret Service.

In the vignette, lower right corner, face of bill, appears the goddess of Liberty rallying the people. Over her head **LOYALTY** is inscribed. On the genuine, the inscription is legible and clear, but on the counterfeit, hardly to be seen. On genuine, the details of the figure of the goddess are plain, but on the counterfeit the smaller points are very indistinct or not to be seen, and the toes are missing. The features of the figures around the goddess are very much blurred, and the general expression of the faces wild and unnatural. On the back of the counterfeit, the lathe-work is irregular and defective.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the States of Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania, one bank in each State, are all from one series of plates captured by the Secret Service, May 7, 1867. The engraving of these plates was coarse, and the bills from them are dark and blurred. The foliage to the right of figures "20," upper left end of counterfeit, is coarse, bunchy and heavy; on the genuine, it presents a soft, vapory appearance. On counterfeit, in vignette of battle of Lexington, lower left corner, face of bill, the musket lying on the ground appears to be thrust through the leg of the fallen man, and the features of the kneeling woman are defective, the eyes mere dots. On the back of counterfeit, the lathe-work is very coarse, scratchy and irregular, and the details of the other work incomplete.

\$20 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
CONN.	Portland.	First Nat'l Bank	A	May 10, 1865	1013
		Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.			
IND.	Indianapolis.	First Nat'l Bank	A	Nov. 2, 1863	55
		Note "General Points" already given.			
MASS.	Boston.	Nat'l Hide & Leather Bank.	Stolen.	Old Seal	460
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
N. Y.	Albany.	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1875	1045
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			

\$20 Special Points continued.

N. Y. New York City. First Nat'l Bank*B*.... July 19, 1865.... 29
 Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.

“ “ **Market Nat'l Bank***B*.... Jan. 19, 1865.... 964
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury.”

“ “ **Merchants' Nat'l Bank***B*.... July 19, 1865.... 1370
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.”

“ “ **Nat'l Bank of Commerce***B*.... Jan. 19, 1865.... 733
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.”

“ “ **Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank***B*.... July 19, 1865.... 917
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.”

“ “ **Third Nat'l Bank. Stolen. Old Seal**..... 87
 Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.

“ “ **Tradesmens' Nat'l Bank***B*.... July 19, 1865.... 905
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.”

“ **Utica. City Nat'l Bank. No such bank.**

“ “ **Oneida Nat'l Bank***B*.... Aug. 19, 1865.... 1392
 None genuine signed “L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.”

PENN. Philadelphia. Fourth Nat'l Bank ...*A*.... Mar. 7, 1864.... 286
 Engraving of title line defective; “A” in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter “W” in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.

Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre. Stolen. Old Seal..... 2109
 Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—50, allegorical representation of Victory: three figures in a cloud, soldier kneeling, praying for victory—50, Washington crossing the Delaware.

BACK OF NOTE.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L.

The Treasury number of each Fifty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number, if any, is only in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	850	A
“ N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
“ “	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
“ “	Metropolitan National Bank.	1121	AC
“ “	National Bank of Commerce.	733	AC
“ “	National Broadway Bank.	687	AC
“ “	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	AD
“ “	Union National Bank.	1278	A

\$50 GENERAL POINTS.*Applying to ALL the Counterfeit 50's.*

On the counterfeit, in the vignette, upper right end corner face of bill, the uplifted arm of the central figure representing "VICTORY" ends in a stump without a hand at the bottom of the shading of the large figure "5" in "50," while on the genuine the thumb and fingers are defined. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, lower right end corner face of bill, the end half of the extra long finger of the right hand of the praying soldier is made to point downward to his right foot. On the genuine the finger being bent more, the same points toward his left foot.

On the back of counterfeit, in the coat of arms of the State of New York, left end center of bill, the bandage crosses the forehead of the figure of justice, leaving the eyes exposed and open. On the genuine the eyes are hidden by the bandage which covers them.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (ULRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE

The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich, and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of the Central National Bank of New York City. The title line was changed to the Third National Bank, Buffalo, New York; the National Broadway Bank, New York City; and the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City. By various alterations of the bills printed in imitation of those of the banks above named, several other spurious issues have been made to appear, as may be noted in the list of counterfeits on which "Special Points" are given hereafter. The lathe-work on this series of plates was very well done; the best result being obtained at the corners and on the back of the bills.

\$50 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	LYNN.	NAT'L CITY BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. Y.	BUFFALO.	THIRD NAT'L BANK.	A	March 10, 1865.
The Charter Number, if any, is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine, signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury," and having the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the bill.				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MECHANICS' NAT. BANK.	A	April 20, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.				
"	N. Y. CITY.	METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK.	A and O	January 10, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.				

\$50 Special Points continued.

<i>State.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Check Letter.</i>	<i>Date or Series.</i>
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE.	A and C	January 10, 1865.
The Charter number of this bank is 733. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title, "National Broadway Bank," from a counterfeit bill and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the Charter Number 687, and the names of "J. L. Everett, Cashier," and "F. L. Palmer, President." The genuine fifties of this bank bear only the Check Letter A. None genuine bearing other Charter Number than 733. Refuse all dated Jan. 10, 1865.				
"	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BROADWAY BANK.	A and C	January 10, 1865.
The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates from which the counterfeits on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the \$50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was omitted in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date was also changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 687. Note "General Points" already given.				
"	N. Y. CITY.	TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK.	A and D	April 20, 1865.
The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in "Special Points" on the National Broadway Bank. The date was changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 905. Note "General Points" already given.				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	UNION NAT. BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
The charter number of this bank is 1278. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title "Central National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1278. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury." Refuse all dated April 15, 1864.				

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—100 C female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality—C, 100, men in row boat, two vessels in back.

BACK OF NOTE.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

The Treasury number of each One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-end corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	First National Bank,	200	A
" "	National Revere Bank.	1295	A
" Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
" New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	799	A
" Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	1260	A
Md. Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	1109	A
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
Ohio. Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	630	A
Penn. Pittsburgh.	Pittsb'gh N.B. of Commerce.	668	A
" Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	104	A

*Description of Counterfeit \$100 National Bank Bills.***\$100 GENERAL POINTS***APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE*

SMITH PLATES—On the face of genuine bills, at the right upper corner the space between the edge of the wing of the Goddess of Liberty and the shading of the C is about the 16th of an inch. On all these Smith Plate counterfeits the distance between the edge of the wing and the shading of the C is but about half the distance, or the thirty-second of an inch.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a fair face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Smith Plate counterfeit bills the same man has a very widely opened mouth, and eyes of large black dots resembling the eye-holes of a skeleton head.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury given under date of April 10, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words OTHER DEBTS are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the R in OTHER joins the D in DEBTS, and the D is raised above the top of the other letters preceding.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, The Merchant's National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, The National Revere Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, The Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania and The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Charles H. Smith, for William E. Brockway, by whom they were surrendered to the Secret Service, November 25th, 1880.

\$100 GENERAL POINTS*APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE*

ULRICH PLATES—On the face of all genuine bills, in right lower corner of bill under the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, and in a sun-burst, appears the word MAINTAIN. On all these Ulrich plate counterfeits the same read MAINIAIN, the top cross of the 'T' being omitted. This defect is generally mended by reprint, pen or pencil but not so as to deceive close observers.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Ulrich Plate counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and a broad full forehead.

On the back of the genuine bills, the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeit in the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word IT a comma is omitted, also after the word PRINTED on the fourth line in same panel.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The First National Bank of Boston, Mass., The Central National Bank of the City of New York and The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved by Charles F. Ulrich in 1866 and captured by the Secret Service near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1867.

\$100 SPECIA POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	BOSTON.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On genuine, under large panel BOSTON, each side of "Will Pay" appear two flourishes (four in all). In counterfeit the same are omitted. On genuine the various inscriptions are properly punctuated. In counterfeit the comma after Boston engraved in script, is omitted, also the period after the abbreviation "Feb y" in date. See genuine points, Ulrich plates.	A	Feb. 2, 1864.
"	BOSTON.	NATIONAL REVERE BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cash'r; Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the N of NATIONAL CURRENCY, upper center of bill, touches the scroll ornament of the left top border. In the counterfeit the same does not reach the scroll by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 20, 1865.
"	LYNN.	NATIONAL CITY BANK. The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury.		Stolen.
"	NEW BEDFORD.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; P. C. Howland, Cashier; C. R. Tucker, President. On the genuine the hair line under the President's name, if extended, would pass just above the top of the period under the "r" in Cash'r. In the counterfeit the same line would strike the middle of the letter "r" in Cash'r. On the genuine the ground-work of the vignette in lower right corner of bill does not reach the end border by one-sixteenth of an inch. In the counterfeit the ground-work of the same vignette extends to within a hair's breadth of the end border. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Feb. 14, 1865.
"	PITTSFIELD.	PITTSFIELD NAT. BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. S. Francis, Cashier; John V. Barker, Vice-President. Signatures of bank officers printed in different colored inks, as if written. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the lower loop of the S in the signature of S. B. Colby touches the yard-arm and the sail of the frigate Niagara. In the counterfeit the same loop clears the sail of the vessel by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 20, 1865.
MD.	BALTIMORE.	NAT. EXCHANGE BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the small heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel BALTIMORE in title shows seven lines. In the counterfeit the same shows eight lines. On the genuine the hair line for writing the Cashier's signature almost touches the O of Cashier. On the counterfeit the hair line does not reach the C by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 1, 1865.
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK. The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing Bank numbers from 671 to 750 inclusive and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688 inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, unsigned, signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		Stolen.
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine, under the panel CITY OF NEW YORK, appear four flourishes. In the counterfeit the same are omitted. See general points, Ulrich plates.	A	April 15, 1864.
OHIO.	CINCINNATI.	OHIO NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the outer white line extending the length of the panel enclosing CINCINNATI is of the same width as the white parallel lines running through the body of the panel. In the counterfeit the white line around the panel is broader than those through the body of the panel. See general points, Ulrich plates.	A	Dec. 22, 1864.
PENN.	PITTSBURGH.	PITTSB'G NAT. BK. OF COMMERCE. John Al son, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer; Joseph H. Hill, Cash'r; Alfred Patterson, Pres't. On the genuine the signatures of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the name of the Cashier is printed and that of the President written. The genuine is printed on Government localized fibre paper, a very close imitation of which is used in making the counterfeit, but the fibre in the same is not so widely distributed as in the genuine, is tender, and cannot be picked out unbroken. Numbering nearly perfect. Color of figures and seal excellent. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Series of 1875.
"	WILKESBARRE.	SECOND NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. A. Spalding, Cash'r; Abram Nesbltt, Vice-President. On the genuine the names of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the same are printed. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.

U.S. National Bank Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation, from plates generally made four in a set and lettered respectively A, or B, or C, or D, in a few cases certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, or F, or G, or H. These are called "check letters" and appear in various places upon the face of notes or bills according to their issue and denomination.

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

When making counterfeits of paper money by use of engraved plates, the counterfeiter produces but one plate upon which he copies but one bill of one check letter of the genuine set. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of bills of the same national bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious they change the issue, inserting, by the use of "skeleton plates," extra title lines, coats of arms, and other changeable pieces, the name of another and unsuspected bank not always in the same State as the first, upon which no counterfeit of that denomination has yet appeared.

Whenever a counterfeit (not a photograph), of any National Bank bill appears, the genuine, which has been counterfeited, rapidly disappears from circulation.

All National Bank bills, or imitations of the same, of the denomination, letter and date noted in the List of Counterfeits given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" should be refused, unless proved good by reference to the conclusive Points of Detection published in the same book.

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

On all National Bank bills, old or new, issued through the United States Treasury since 1874, and previous to the bills of new designs issued in 1882, the charter number of the bank of issue only appears in the largest of the figures upon the face of the bill; across the left end of the same and lengthwise at the right end; and thus a few of the old bills bear no charter number as they have not been through the Treasury since 1874. On all genuine National Bank bills the charter number will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits; if these numbers differ refuse the bill; if they are the same the bill may be counterfeit.

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

All the counterfeits of the ONE Dollar bills of National Banks, are imitations of the issue of a bank in one State (Mass.); all of the TWOS in three States (N. Y., R. I., Penna.); all of the FIVES in eight States (Ill., Mass., Conn., Mich., N. Y., Pa., Vt., Wis.); all of the TENS in four States (N. Y., Ind., O., Penna.); all of the TWENTIES in four States (N. Y., Conn., Penna., Ind.); all of the FIFTIES in one State (N. Y.); all HUNDREDS in five States (N. Y., Mass., Penna., Ohio, Md).

EVIDENCE OF FACTS IN THE CASE.

It becomes evident that the National Bank bills of nearly three-fourths of the United States are entirely exempt from suspicion, and may be taken in perfect confidence the instant the name of the State or its coat of arms can be seen upon a bill. Still further, all fifties of National Banks in the United States are exempt from suspicion, except those of two cities (N. Y. and Buffalo) in one State (N. Y.); and the fifties of all National Banks in Buffalo are exempt from suspicion, except those of one bank (the Third National), and of these, all are exempt from suspicion except those bearing the check letter A—and so on discriminatingly.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

In the complete Lists of Counterfeits of National Bank Bills given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," on the Ready Reference List and as per index in the body of the work, the names of the States appear first at the left hand of the page and in alphabetical order. If the name of the State borne by a suspected bill does not appear in the List of Counterfeits of its denomination the bill

is genuine. If the denomination, State, town, bank, charter number and check letter of a bill are the same as those in the List of Counterfeits (if the charter number differs the bill is bad) the bill is very likely counterfeit and reference must be made to the General and Special Points of detection printed with the list.

PLATES CAPTURED AND NOT CAPTURED.

The plates for printing counterfeits of the bills of National Banks have all been captured by the Secret Service, except those from which imitations of the five dollar bills of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., and the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y., and the Central National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., were produced. Hence the bills of all National Banks, except the three just named, may be taken in safety, unless of the title and very letter or letters are given in the list. In plates not captured, changes may be made at any time.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS.

The Treasury Notes of the United States are printed in the same general manner as the bills issued by the National Banks. The designs of these notes are varied, and the imitations of them are numerous, and some very dangerous. Counterfeits of the older issues of Treasury Notes are often accepted, because comparatively few of the genuine are in circulation and most persons are unfamiliar with them.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Beware of United States Treasury Notes or imitations of the same, of the same series, denomination and check letter given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," in the table entitled "Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes," regularly published on Ready Reference List as per index in the body of the work. Such notes are counterfeited, or counterfeits. To discriminate, observe the rules given under the table aforesaid in the body of the work, and in case of doubt refer to the "Special Points" which are thereunder enumerated.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.

For the protection of its subscribers, "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" publishes as per index an account of British American Currency and Banks, with a complete descriptive list of counterfeits of Canadian bills. By reference to said account and list in the manner obviously indicated by their form and composition all such counterfeits may be detected, the character of other worthless bills discovered, and the rates of discount upon uncurrent funds ascertained.

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS,

By the "old" photographic process used in producing counterfeit bills and notes, the seal and numbers (unless previously removed), as well as the whole of the back of the note, were copied and appeared in black on the photograph. These were then tinted with pens and brushes by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine. On counterfeits thus produced, the black can be seen under the tint, which, on the seal, is blotted and covers the white lines that appear in the genuine. The numbering is also blurred with color and the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and often incomplete. The only plate used in this process is the ordinary glass "negative," and the printing is done by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. Of course the same number will be shown on all copies from the same negative; but as a negative of any note can be made in a few minutes the detection of photographic counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. There are various photographic processes known to counterfeiters, from some of which danger is to be apprehended; but the black part of all notes printed from "negative plates" by sunlight, may be removed by a solution of cyanide of potassium, and unless perfectly new is off color, and shows the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

By the "new" photographic process used for producing counterfeits of bills and notes, the seal and numbers and the color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imi-

tated. All but the back having been washed out of the note a negative of the same is taken and from that photographs are printed by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. To produce the color work on these photographs an engraved cut or plate of the seal and the tinted part of back is used and the tints are clearly "surface printed." in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable, so that unlike the numbers photographed and then tinted by hand in the old process, these figures are well done and run in a series. This "new" process is far more dangerous than the "old."

TEN INSTRUCTIVE SIGHT GUIDES.

1. U. S. Treasury Notes, dated 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper. All Treasury Notes, series of 1869 to 1879 inclusive, were printed on distinctive fibre paper. All Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper.
2. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper; but the National Bank Bills, Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, above described, used for the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, and all National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880.
3. All counterfeits of U. S. Treasury Notes, dated in 1862 and 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal; the most dangerous counterfeits on U. S. Treasury Notes, between Series of 1869 and Series of 1879 inclusive, are the Fifties and Five Hundreds, Series of 1869, and the C plates Fives and Tens of the Series of 1875.
4. All the counterfeit National Bank Bills bear the small Red Pointed Seal, except the several Photographs and the Pittsburgh, Pa., 100's, the latter are of the series of 1875, and have the Red Scalloped Seal; and except also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's, and the Cincinnati, O., 10's, both of which are of the series of 1882, and have the brown back and brown Scalloped Seal.
5. All U. S. Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, bear the large Brown or large Red Seal, and all Treasury Notes bearing these Seals can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, excepting the late \$2 and \$5 poor counterfeits of this series, and the Webster-head \$10 poor counterfeits of the series of 1880.
6. All the new issues of National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; excepting the photographs, and excepting also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's and the Cincinnati, O., 10's.
7. The U. S. Government does not retire genuine National Bank Bills when only a Photograph, Lithograph, Acid Etching or Pen-made Counterfeit of them is issued. Such frauds should be detected at a sight glance.
8. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U. S. Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
9. The latest issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The new issue of the Dominion of Canada Four Dollar Bills have the seal of the Finance Department printed in red on the lower right face of the notes.
10. The most dangerous counterfeits on the Government and Bank Bills, in the Dominion of Canada, are on notes issued in the Province of Ontario.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Check Letters with * are poor or coarse counterfeits, like Photos, Lithos, Etchings or Pen-work.

		Vignette. 1862, Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette. 1862, Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette. 1862-3, Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette. 1862-3, Lincoln. 1875-80, Webster.	Vignette. 1862-3, Liberty. 1875-8, Hamilton.	Vignette 1862-3, Hamilton. 1869, Clay. 1875, Franklin.	Vignette. 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette. 1869, Adams.	Vignette. 1862-3, Morris.
1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A C	C	A C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C *D		B C	A C				A B C
Series of	1863.			A D	A B C	A	A B C			A B C
	1869.						B		A B C	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C *D				
	1880.		*D B*		*D *L					

Beware of United States Treasury Notes, or imitations of the same, of the series, denomination, and check letter given in the preceding table; they are counterfeited or counterfeits. Both the genuine and counterfeit notes of dates of 1862 and 1863 are signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; and those of Series of 1869 are signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

United States Treasury Notes are printed four on a sheet and lettered respectively, A, B, C, or D. Each Note also bears a Treasury number—one of a series. On notes lettered A, this will be 1, or a number divided by four leaves one remainder; on notes lettered B, it is 2, or a number divided by four leaves two remainder; on notes lettered C, it is 3, or a number divided by four leaves three remainder; on notes lettered D, it is 4, or a number divided by four leaves no remainder.

Divide the number by four; if the result differs from the foregoing, the note is counterfeit. If the results agree, the note may be counterfeit nevertheless, and reference must be made in such a case to the following:

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes. ONES.

\$1 B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11th, 1862. Two similar counterfeits, both poor. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Chase very badly done, the mouth crooked, the eyes blurred, and the expression unnatural. Numbering irregular and off color. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect. The ones in circles in the top and bottom border of note almost illegible. The lathe-work quite detective. Receivable in payment of all loans. Plates captured.

\$1 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, but of passable appearance at a distance, or in a poor light. Engraving coarse, lines broken and uneven. Vignette of head of Washington very badly done. Lettering imperfect. Numbering very irregular. On the back an attempt has been made to imitate fibre by printing. In the inscription on the back, a number of words are mis-spelt. Specimens of this counterfeit seen have been an eighth of an inch longer than the genuine.

TWOS.

\$2 A B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11, 1862. A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Hamilton very badly done. Shading of large letters in United States badly engraved. Lettering uneven. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost illegible. Lathe-work defective, lines indistinct. Receivable in payment of all loans. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$2 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, 8347504. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, printed on plain paper by the old photographic process. See page 20.

\$2 D. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, and seems to be the product of a wood cut. The picture of the Capitol in centre of note is a mere outline of the same. Numbering fair, lettering in border and back poor. Legal Tender on back reads Legal Lender in counterfeit. Paper soft and dark. This counterfeit first appeared March, 1886.

FIVES.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 114. Convertible note. A poor counterfeit. All genuine notes dated March 10, 1863, are non-convertible.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a *fac-simile* of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counters and on the back of notes very defective.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse. The lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, is very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratched" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply-defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77, and new series. Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernable, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe work on back of note defective.

\$5 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Dangerous counterfeit. General appearance good. Printing well done. Lettering generally clear and regular. Lathe-work a good imitation of genuine. Shading of words United States in title coarse and "scratchy." Center vignette, emigrant family, coarsely engraved. Vignette head of Jackson in lower left of note badly done; the face has a scared or startled expression, unlike the firm, calm, intelligent look of the genuine. In the upper left corner of note the "Series of 1875" lacks the flourishes which appear above and below "1875" on the genuine. Imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing, irregular and imperfect, and several letters are incomplete or broken; after the word Bureau is a period instead of a comma as in genuine, and the & is blotted at the top where the genuine distinctly shows a clear open space in a loop. The genuine notes of this series are all on fibre paper. This is poorly imitated in the counterfeit by fine lines printed only on the space at the left end of back of note. Plates captured.

\$5 D. Series of 1875. Plate 12, and Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Both Treasury numbers, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Two passable counterfeits, from plates made by the old photographic process. All imprints are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe-work lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Plate 12 is printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them.

Plate 14 is printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photographs; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of notes the tinting is badly done, often incomplete and the whole note is off color.

\$5 A. Series 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, B3420232. Plate 22. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Photograph. Printed on plain paper, coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Numbering fair. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen. The green ink and red numbers are very good so far as the shade of color goes. The note on face has a blurred appearance and is very dark. Of the same length as the genuine. Not dangerous, but deceptive.

\$5 B. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. The paper is thin and soft, being unsized, and lacking the parallel silk threads of the genuine note. The medallion of Jackson in lower left corner of note is badly executed. The letter "y" in the Treasurer's name is a "g" in the counterfeit. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886.

TENS.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note Company, the first "a" in "Nation" is smaller than the adjoining letters, and the imprint is about a sixteenth of an inch above the border of the note. On the genuine, the panel inscribed "National Bank Note Company" touches the hair line inside of border. There are eight or ten different counterfeits of this denomination, act and date, some of which are almost equal to the genuine. Plates captured.

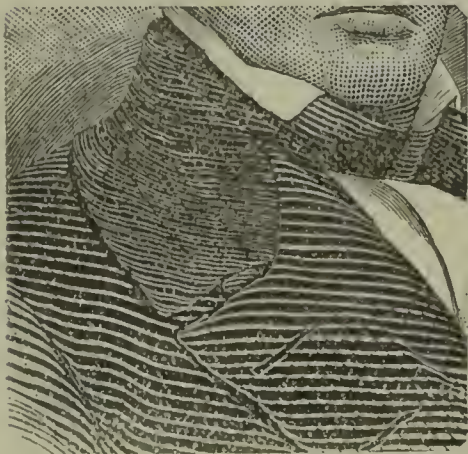
\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 23. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A good counterfeit; close imitation of the genuine, well calculated to deceive. Engraving good, but somewhat coarse on the vignettes. Lathe-work excellent. Numbering well done. Imprint of Na-

tional Bank Note Company almost perfect. On genuine, under the wing of the eagle in vignette center are four clean cut feathers. In the counterfeit, the feathers are blurred and indistinct at that point. On the genuine, the line on which the Treasury number is printed ranges below the words "New Series" to the right of the figures. In the counterfeit, the line, if continued, would strike "New Series" below the middle of the letters. Plates captured.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 52. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. twenty years bonds." A good counterfeit. Vignette head of Lincoln fairly engraved, but a poor likeness; hair coarse, fine lines in drapery irregular. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, lower left corner of note, in a good style of plain lettering, but irregular, especially in the word "NOTE," where the letter "T" appears leaning forward at a lower angle than the adjoining letters.

\$10 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 7, Series 19, New Series 23, New Series 52, and New Series 53. Counterfeits in general well done, especially in engraving of vignettes. The center vignette of a spread eagle, is, however, comparatively inferior, presenting a somewhat scratchy appearance; and the figure of a woman artist on right end of face of counterfeit is imperfect in detail and faulty in shading. The lathe-work of these counterfeits is defective in the green tint center of face of the same and in the green medalion counters inscribed 10. On the genuine, to the left of figures 10 on green counters, are four green dots. In the counterfeits but three such dots are plainly visible.

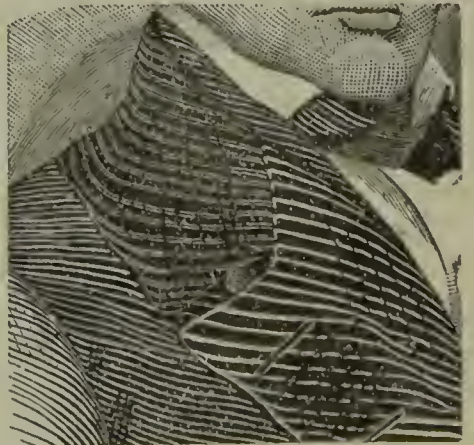
\$10 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. An extensively-circulated counterfeit. In the engraving of vignette head of Webster the face has a surly expression. On the genuine the lines of shading across the breast of Webster's coat are uniform in drawing, equally spaced and regular. In the counterfeit the lines of shading on the body of the coat are much finer, and those on the lapel much coarser than the genuine. Thus the counterfeit also differs from the genuine in showing *both* coarse and fine lines of shading on the breast of Webster's coat, as may best be seen around the upper button hole and on the adjoining part of the coat, as illustrated in the cuts here presented.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the genuine note the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C., center of bill, is in open-faced italic caps and small caps, the letters W and D. C. being larger than the others. In the counterfeit the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C. is in the same kind of type but the letters are all of the same size. On upper center of border the inscription "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars" is badly spaced on the counterfeit, the words "for" and "ten" joining each other. All genuine notes of this series are on distinctive fibre paper; the counterfeits are on plain paper, the fibre in the original issues of counterfeits being imitated by fine lines on the back, which are printed, or drawn with a pen. The latest issue of counterfeits of this description are printed on an imitation of fibre paper, made with very coarse threads or hairs in the body of the same.

\$10 D. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should be under the signatures, are omitted on the counterfeit, also the words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" and "Act of March 3rd, 1863." On the right end, back of notes, all the small lettering which should appear there about the legal tender quality, penalty for counterfeiting, &c., is also all omitted. Lathe-work very poor, some notes on the back have no attempt at lathe-work, only the outline made and the green color being put on as with a brush. Other notes seen have the lathe-work partly imitated but very poorly done. The inks and color used on the notes can be rubbed off or the work disfigured by applying moisture with finger or sponge. The general appearance, however, of the face of the note, is fair, but the quality of the work will not bear close inspection. The paper is poor, and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads. These defective counterfeits first appeared July, 1884.

In the vignette of Webster, on the lapel and body of the coat adjoining, the lines of shading there are uniform but not level on the lapel, while at the same time the white lines of such shading are about as broad or coarse as the black lines between them, hence these counterfeits here present a very different appearance from the genuine note illustrated.

\$10 L. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan. These notes are slightly different in all their parts from the notes just mentioned. They are, however, of the same general appearance and quality of work, bear all the defects just mentioned about the \$10 notes of check letter D, and none are genuine with a check letter "L" thereon, while the counterfeit L may easily be changed to a D. These defective counterfeits first appeared September, 1885.

TWENTIES.

For a General Point—To detect all the old counterfeit 20's of dates 1862 or 1863, notice on the face of notes the little small lines or dots crossing lengthwise at the top and bottom part of the large green figures 20; these lines are known to those of our craft as telegraph lines. On genuine notes they are distinct, uniform and straight across the figures 20. On the great majority of, as well as the best, counterfeits, these lines are lacking. Only a few of the very poorer counterfeits have them at both the top and bottom part, and even by these lines alone these notes can be detected, as such lines are very imperfectly and coarsely done.

\$20 A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of Feb. 25, 1862. Series 6 and Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeits. Engraving coarse generally. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in the medallion counters around the larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 7. An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty are shapeless and out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." A poor counterfeit. Lathe-work very defective. The back of this note is "muled," or mismatched with its face. No genuine Twenty Dollar U. S. Treasury Note issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, was "convertible" or had on its back the words "Exchangeable for six per cent. bonds."

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series. A very poor counterfeit. Vignette of Goddess of Liberty badly done. Shading of large letters "United States" on face of note coarse and "scratchy." Lathe-work exceedingly defective, especially on back of note. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New, series 19. A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. The fingers of the left hand of Goddard of Liberty appear broken and the foot is not at all well defined. Imprint of bank note companies very imperfect. Lathe-work very defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait.

Another **\$20** note, Series of 1875. Letter B, appeared in June 1884, and is about the same class of a note. Signed John Allison as Register and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. None genuine signed Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. At top center on face of note the fine imprint, "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" is also omitted on the counterfeit.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1878. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by photograph process in outline and finished much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine.

FIFTIES.

\$50 C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective, the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Altered note. Very dangerous. Made by raising genuine \$2 Treasury notes. By error, certain Treasury 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note, on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Two different counterfeits, but both poor. Face of notes from different plates, but with same backs. Engraving of vignette head of Hamilton coarse and defective. On the face of notes in the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In one of the counterfeits, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. But in both counterfeits on the back of notes the small counters inscribed 50, which form the border of the back and the inside space, though octagonal, are crooked in outline and lack the perfect form of the genuine and surrounding all these small 50s are the words fifty, fifty, yet in both counterfeits these words are perfectly illegible. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving good in general. Vignette head of Hamilton very finely done. The buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinct as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of the genuine, the counters inscribed 50 forming the border of the greenback and of the inside space are octagons having obtuse angles. In this counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles.

\$50 A C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 2. Patented April 28, 1862, above the check letter. A splendid counterfeit, one of the most dangerous in existence. Inks and printing nearly equal to the genuine, Numbering perfect. The buttons on the vest of Hamilton are not as distinctly prominent as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50's. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of counterfeit near lower left corner two of the counters in the border are partly merged and a cipher being omitted, the figures read "550." On the genuine the same counters are not so much merged, and the figures read "50 50." On the genuine the small counters inscribed "50," which form the border of the green back and of the inside space are octagons with obtuse angles. In the counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles. Plates captured.

\$50 B. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. A superior and dangerous counterfeit. Excellent general appearance. Engraving good. Vignette portrait of Henry Clay a fair likeness. Numbering well done. Lathe-work a fine imitation of genuine, nearly perfect. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," at upper left face of note, is a flourish, which is omitted from the counterfeit unless pen-made. On back centre of genuine note, at top of large 50, two stars emerging show five points each; two stars bottom of 50 four points each. On counterfeit the star top of large 5 in 50 shows six points; the star top of 0 in 50, and two stars bottom of 50, five points each. All genuine notes are printed on distinctive fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper. Plates captured. *Handle with Care.*

\$50 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. A pen-made counterfeit of good appearance, artistically finished with the brush. A moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

ONE HUNDREDS.

\$100 A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. "Exchangeable for U. S. six per cent. twenty years bonds." A dangerous, though defective, counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette of spread eagle upon a rock badly done, the plumage "scratchy." On the genuine the *stem* of the feather in the eagle's tail near the left claw is very distinct. In the counterfeit the stem of the feather described is almost or quite invisible. The figures used in numbering are much longer or "deeper" than in genuine, are imperfect, and the printing off color. On the back of the genuine, in the scroll work on both sides of the circle, the figures appear repeatedly in regular order thus—on the left hand "001"; right hand "100." On the counterfeit the figures are just reversed and stand thus—left hand "100"; right hand "001."

FIVE HUNDREDS.

\$500 A B C D. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit. Some on fibre paper. Engraving and general execution equal to genuine. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same, and of the genuine for comparison, to aid detection. The buttons on the coat of Adams are *not as round* as on the genuine, particularly the upper one nearest the lapel, which button is quite oblong. The three middle toes of the figure of Justice are shorter and are of about one-third of the whole length of the exposed foot; on the genuine the same are in length full one-half or more of the exposed foot. The scale held aloft in the left hand has the upright of the beam a little larger and if not inked, shows plainly from the beam to the end of the third

finger; on the genuine it shows only to about the bottom of the hand. In the counterfeit, in the ornamental work around the lower Treasury numbers, between the vignette and the upper corner of the N or letter forming part of the numbers, is a small oblong but *complete* loop; in the genuine the same is like an oblong loop disconnected at its left end, and then the top lines or top half part of the loop extending at least one-third beyond the lower half-part. Nearly all the genuine notes have been retired by the Treasury. *Best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

ONE THOUSANDS.

\$1000 ABCD. Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit; nearly a perfect imitation. Engraving almost or quite equal to genuine. Lathe-work in the border and corner of the face of the note a little defective, and the words "Act of March 3, 1863" are a little coarser than the genuine. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same and the genuine for comparison to aid detection. Upon the original plate of the genuine first issue of this note the date was by mistake engraved March 10, 1862. This error was copied by the engraver of the counterfeit plate, and counterfeit notes were thus printed. Afterwards, the error being discovered, the genuine issue was made to bear the proper date, March 10, 1863. This too was copied by the counterfeiter, and counterfeit notes issued accordingly. Very few genuine are in circulation. *All who are not thoroughly expert best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

COUNTERFEITS OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND U. S. BONDS.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured.
\$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note	C	July 15, 1864	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note.	D	May 15, 1865	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette	C	July 15, 1865	April, 1866.
\$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
\$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all \$1,000 U. S. Bonds, of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.		Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.	
\$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1867
\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1867

COUNTERFEITS OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

- \$2** Bills from a poor wood cut purporting to be \$2 Silver Certificates, have Indians, &c., as the vignette, instead of Major General Hancock.
- \$10** Series of 1880. This very inferior counterfeit (signed G. W. Schofield, Register, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer) appeared in July, 1884, and is supposed to have been printed from a poor wood-cut. Lathe-work poor. Paper inferior, and sometimes of two thin layers with silk thread placed between. Check Letters A and D, have been noticed and probably all the Check Letters have been inserted. Some of the very small lettering on the notes have been omitted. On the back of bill, near the top, from this portion of a sentence "and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued" the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word.
- \$10** Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," are omitted on the counterfeit, also other small lettering on the face of bill. Lathe-work very bad, on the back of the note only a daubing of ink. Vignette of Robert Morris very badly done. The paper is poor and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads. Only Check Letter C has been noticed.
- \$10** Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer; B. K. Bruce, Register. The stone, from which part of it was printed, is of the coarsest grain, and the workmanship of the crudest character. The words "there have been deposited with" and "payable at his office to the bearer on demand" are all in script type, and are the only clear lines in the note, all else being blotchy, blurred and soiled. Treasury number B376780X, probably the same on all.
- \$10** PENWORK. Done by the same method as the 20's. Work coarse and sketchy, still effective.
- \$10** **D** Series of 1880. Photographic Counterfeits. The tens all bear the Treasury number B109016, Letter D, and the twenties, **20** **B** B675114, Check Letter B.
- The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, had been photographed black on the counterfeits and then colored by hand in a very bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color could be readily disturbed by the application of moisture.
- \$20** **C** Series of 1880. A good counterfeit: Signed B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. In this counterfeit silver certificate, which is shorter than the genuine note, there is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine, and the paper itself is thick and stiff. The words "silver certificate" appear in panels twice in the upper border on the face of the note. In the panel to the left in the counterfeit the letters R T and F in the word certificate are engraved the "wrong side up." In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in K. B. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check letter C is without an accompanying number, and in the name Gilfillan only the first "i" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt "tares" and the word "Engraved" is spelt "Engravod." The color of the seal is brick red, it should be verging on brown. It has been definitely ascertained that only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used on said certificates, viz., B1467X and B1487415X. This counterfeit appeared in March, 1884.
- One issue of these certificates are printed on thinner paper, and with better ink and color to the seal than as above described, otherwise they are the same.
- \$20** PENWORK. First appearance of these \$20 certificates was in May, 1881. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has drawn two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. The Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge.
- Numerous other \$20 silver certificates of this pen and brush work have appeared since the above. They are of the series of 1880, and include all the check-letters. The paper is thinner than the genuine, but these notes are very deceiving in their general look. Each note differs from another and from the genuine in many points. All should be detected by general look and quality of work, ink and paper. Especially examine closely the lines of shading on the coat of Commodore Decatur.

OFFICIAL LIST

OF

UNITED STATES COINS.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Penalty for fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, or lightening gold or silver coin of the United States, or any foreign countries, made current in the United States by law—

That, if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, seale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or shall hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes or attempts to utter or pass, any coin of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

Counterfeits of Coin are mostly of one of the two following kinds: 1st. Pieces struck in steel or other dies: 2nd. Pieces cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals.

The first class of counterfeits of coin; those produced by means of dies, are some times in appearance fac similes of the genuine; being struck from authentic legal dies which have been stolen; as far as known, this applies only to imitations of foreign coin. In dies which have been feloniously made for the purpose of producing counterfeits, there are variations to a greater or less degree from the original, sufficient, except in a few rare instances, to at once cause the detection of the pieces struck in them, when the same are carefully compared with a genuine coin or a fac simile of the type and variety imitated.

The material generally used in the coinage of such counterfeits of gold coin as are struck in dies, is a debased compound of silver and gold. For counterfeits of silver coin, made in a die, the material generally used is silver debased by an undue alloy of copper. To these base pieces, a good external color is given, by scrubbing them with aqua ammonia, or by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid, or some other kind of "pickle." In this process, the liquid menstruum dissolves the copper with which it comes in contact, and leaves a surface of fine silver. Counterfeits, thus made and finished, present a fine appearance, and have a sonorous ring very nearly resembling that of the genuine coin. The composition of gold and copper, or silver and copper, used in the various counterfeits of coin ranges from 150-1000ths to 750-1000ths fine, while the standard gold and silver coins of several principal nations are 900-1000ths fine. Unless very thoroughly pickled, counterfeits of a low grade will, when rubbed, show by the color exposed, their excess of copper; or they may be detected by the regular tests, as given in this article hereafter. To the composition of the counterfeits of silver coin, different metals, zinc, tin, nickel, &c., &c., are sometimes added to improve the color. The richer the metal of any counterfeit coin, the more difficult it is to distinguish the same from the genuine. To detect the best counterfeits of coin, requires a careful examination and close comparison of the impress of the die with the genuine. Counterfeits, made of the compositions described, are necessarily too large or too light and the more alloyed with copper, the lighter they must be according to their size. The cause of this is the excess in gravity of gold and silver over copper. In gold, the disparity of its gravity with copper is so great as to be most obvious. Standard silver (900-1000ths fine), compared with distilled water, has a gravity of 10-30, while that of copper is but 8.80. By ascertaining the specific gravity of a sonorous coin, the amount of gold or silver it contains may be learned very nearly. The precise method of ascertaining the amount of precious metal contained in a coin, is by chemical assay; though an approximate estimate of the same may be obtained by fusing a part of the coin under the flame of a blow pipe; by which, most of the base metal in alloy is dissipated. The foregoing observations apply to most cases, nevertheless, so familiar have counterfeiters made themselves with the science of metallurgy, that they have produced dangerous counterfeits of both gold and silver coin, of base metals, yet very nearly or exactly the size and weight of the genuine.

Gold coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; sometimes they are bored from the edges, and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition. All kinds of coins of the precious metals are dishonestly bored, filled, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of bullion thus removed from the several pieces.

The second class of counterfeits of coin, those cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals, are usually very good fac simile representations of the coins used as patterns in the process of their manufacture. The metals from which counterfeits of coins are cast, are various, such as platinum, silver, copper, tin, iron, brass, bronze, nickel, antimony, bismuth, &c., in different forms of composition. The more common varieties of this class of counterfeits, are made as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken, in plaster of paris, after the method used in the art of stereotyping, to make a mold. The plaster of paris mold is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base composition is to be used, in a melted state. When

the metal cast becomes sufficiently cool, the mold is taken apart, the casting is removed, and if sound and perfect, finished up and, in general, washed in a solution of silver or electroplated with the same metal. These counterfeits are usually under weight, and being too soft, lack the sonorous ring found in the denser metal of the genuine coin.

For the last few decades, the more scientific counterfeiters have been enabled to make effective use of the electro-galvanic current for the deposition of metals in producing counterfeits of coin. In this process, a matrix is first prepared, by pressing the side of a perfect genuine coin, into lead, or some other soft metal; the same being, perhaps, in a semi fluid state of fusion at the instant. Upon the interior surface of the matrix thus formed, a uniform electro deposit of copper is made, which, in the manner well known to electrotypers and those familiar with the action of the electric current, adapts itself to every feature of the type or variety in the matrix. When the deposit has been made sufficiently thick, the battery is stopped and the disk produced removed, finished and polished. One piece is made for the obverse and one for the reverse of the coin, and these are brazed or soldered together, and the edges finished to imitate the genuine. Otherwise, the counterfeit is deposited entire. Last, the copper piece imitations are electroplated with silver, when they are ready for circulation. The counterfeits of coin made in this way are usually considerably lighter than the genuine, and though of good color, show the fine lines of the device, lettering, &c., rounded and indistinct; moreover, a slight scratch or a little abrasion and wear removes the silver surface, exposing the copper.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

All Mutilated Coins are uncurrent. Foreign Coins are not a legal tender.

R. S.—“*Sec. 3585.* The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation; in proportion to their actual weight.” “*Sec. 3505.* Any gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.”

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes, since 1879, are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear; silver coins must be of coinage weight. Silver twenty-cent pieces, half dimes and three-cent pieces, though their coinage is discontinued, are yet a legal tender to the amount of \$5.

All fractional silver coins and also minor coins, if not mutilated, will be exchanged into lawful money by the U. S. Treasurer or any Assistant-Treasurer, if presented in sums or multiples of \$20: the Treasury Circular also states that reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation. Mutilated U. S. silver coins, when exceeding the amount of three dollars, will be purchased at the Mints as silver bullion at market price of same.

HOW TO DETECT BASE COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The scale and gauge give the two first; the third is taken by comparison; the last, except in coins of platinum, is to be ascertained by the use of the United States Mint Fluid Coin Tests, constantly used in the United States Mint, and formulas for which are printed herein and on the back of the receipts given to subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

To detect base pieces, or counterfeits of standard coins, compare their weight, size, impress, device, color, reeding, ring and general appearance with that of the genuine of the same period and coinage. To further test the piece, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife; if metal is discovered not the color of the genuine the piece is fraudulent or counterfeit. With most people the ring of a coin is a very critical test, provided the coin is balanced upon the end of the finger and struck by another good coin on the surface near the edge; as with some of the counterfeits simply a ring on the counter will not detect them; and, there are also exceptions even in the ring of genuine coins, as the ring may be dead because the planchets were cracked or flawed when being made. To all suspected coins, seeming to be genuine, apply the acid tests, using, of course, for gold coins the gold fluid test, and for silver coins the silver fluid test, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or if very heavily plated reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action the coin is base or counterfeit. Upon standard or genuine metal the respective fluid test described has no observable effect; but gold or silver of a low grade is soon discolored, and base metal at once made black by its action when properly applied. The fluid test, however, has no effect upon platinum.

Double Eagle.—\$20.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1850. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 2.58 grains. Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains. For total amount coined, see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

The Double Eagle of the United States is a broad thick coin, and has, therefore, been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum, a very heavy metal, about one-third the value of fine gold. The edge of the disk of platinum is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The edge is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "nurling machine," and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless put carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the spoiled coin from the perfect genuine piece. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles, British sovereigns, and even quarter eagles. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—THE "RING" IS NOT PERFECT.

Experts also bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. Reeding nicely fixed over. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.

Counterfeits of the Double Eagle have been made from gold excessively alloyed with copper, the surface being gilded or electroplated with gold of standard fineness. The pieces thus produced are either too light or too large, and the color of the surface, especially when worn, is not the same as that of the genuine. Such pieces are not as dangerous as the filled coins.

The dates of the counterfeits of the double eagle are as follows:

1850—Weight, 360 grains, or 156 grains light. Gold fineness, about .500.

1880—Weight, 296 grains; composition metal gold plated. A very poor coin.

Eagle.—\$10.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains. Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for thirty-five years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 1.29 grains. Least legally current weight, 256.71 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the eagle, either cast of base metal in a mold and gilded, made of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals, and surface gilded or washed, or struck of platinum or other metal in a die, and then plated with gold of standard fineness. There are also many pieces of this denomination which have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagles and half eagles herein described. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited, but specimens of that false issue are rare at this time. From 1805 to 1837, inclusive, no eagles were coined for circulation.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Eagle are as follows:

Dates prior to 1805 extensively counterfeited.

- 1841—Weight, 235.2 grains, or 22.8 grains light weight. Mint mark, O.
 1847—Weight, 252 grains; a good counterfeit. New Orleans mint mark, O.
 1849—Weight, 228 grains; gold excessively alloyed with other metals.
 1855—Weight, 265 grains, platinum heavily gold plated. The acid test has no effect upon platinum, but the light color of the inside metal is easily seen if the edge of the coin is a little worn.
 1861—Weight, 154 grains, or 104 grains light; coin gold plated.
 1877—Weight, 178 grains; plated coin, thicker than the genuine, and has on it letter S, in imitation of the San Francisco mintage.
 1879—Weight, 165 grains: plated coin, the inside metal is like type metal, and which has on it sharp impressions, but the plating fails to adhere to it properly, as the whole plating can be easily peeled off or removed.
 1880—Weight, 150 grains; composition metal gold plated. Letter S.

Half Eagle.—\$5.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899, 225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for twenty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .64 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. One piece—a half eagle of date 1844 with silver filling—weighed just 129 grains. Its gold part weighed 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains and was .915 fine; value of gold, \$3.30. Its inside silver planchet weighed 44 grains and was .897 fine; whole value, \$3.40. This same class of half eagles of other dates—1845, 1847, etc.—have been found in some cases to weigh 10 or 12 grains under weight, and in some cases a little over weight; one piece had the obverse gold planchet .902 $\frac{1}{4}$ fine, and the reverse one .901 $\frac{1}{4}$ fine. These coins of silver filling have the inside silver planchet made of a little less than the proper diameter of the coin; so that, after the silver and the two gold planchets are soldered together, the projecting rim of one of the gold plates is bent up to meet the other gold one of correct diameter, and thus it forms the edge of the coin, and making the whole coin of right diameter, when the same is then finished by a blow in a coining-press, and the effect of the blow is visible on the silver planchet. These coins have also about as good a general appearance in every way as the genuine; though rather a dull sound in ringing, but not as if flawed; and where their weight is kept up they are a little thicker than the genuine. There are also half eagles and other denominations of gold coin with a different filling, done in different ways. Some are filled with platinum and are exceedingly dangerous, being of good ring and of the same weight, diameter, and thickness of the genuine coin; such are of later dates, by about fifteen years or more, than the pieces with silver filling just mentioned.

Numerous other counterfeits of the half eagle are struck in well-executed dies, with weight correct, or very nearly so. They are dangerous when new; but if somewhat worn on the edges, they will show the platinum or other metal underneath the plating, while a number of the counterfeits do not vary sufficiently from the genuine to be detected by any of the gauge-scales or "coin detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable" and "affording complete protection against counterfeit coin." Those half eagles composed of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals will vary from about .800 to .500 fine. One of the latter kind, weighing 67.27 grains, was sent to the director of the Mint for assay, and the composition was found to be gold 493.7 fine, and silver 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals being \$1.37. These coins, however, can easily be detected by hand alone, even in the dark, as such are 63.73 grains, light weight. Those counterfeit half eagles of .800 gold fineness are very deceptive coins; they stain but slightly when tested by the acid test, but such coins nevertheless contain over \$4 worth of gold.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Half-eagle are as follows:

Some dates prior to 1821 are also counterfeited.

- 1821—Eight grains light weight, and also larger in diameter and thickness than genuine coin. In head of Liberty, chin very long. In the word United the capital N is reversed, thus, *U*. Intrinsic value of metal, about half that of genuine coin.
- 1834—Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; a little light in weight.
- 1837—Base metal gold plated; about 50 grains light.
- 1838—Weight, 125 grains, or 4 grains light. Gold value, \$2.75.
- 1839—Base metal gold plated; very light weight.
- 1843—Brass gilt; well executed but very light. Dahlonega, Ga., Mint mark, D. Also, one of mint mark O; a heavily-plated struck piece, and which is $49\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1844—Weight, 128.9 grains; specific gravity, 15.9, genuine are about 17.20, gold fineness, $805\frac{1}{2}$; silver, 23; value, \$4.47. Reeding faulty but very fair; color good, a trifle yellowish. Examined and assayed at the Philadelphia mint.
- 1845—Value of metal, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the face value; a good counterfeit, but light weight.
- 1847 } Platinum gold plated; weight same as genuine; ring good; very dangerous until
1848 } worn, when they show the platinum on the edges. The acid test has no effect on platinum.
- 1851 } Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; all light weight from 4 to
1853 } 14 grains.
1855 }
1857 }
1858 }
1860 }
- 1861—Plating thin, no mint mark in imitation of the Philadelphia mintage; light weight, but a well cast piece.
- 1862—Gold fineness, 762; a little light in weight.
- 1869—Platinum well plated with gold; struck piece, and of size and weight nearly correct. Very dangerous when new.
- 1872 } Gold excessively alloyed; coins a few grains underweight
1875 }
- 1880 } Cast pieces and gilded; weight, but 60.6 grains; proper diameter, but thickness
1881 } greater.
- 1881—Brassy color and weighs 76.5 grains.
- 1881—No mint mark. Weight, 127.4 grains; specific gravity, 16.3; 8-thousandths of an inch too thick; gold fineness, about 800; value of gold, about \$4.38; a struck piece, with reeding irregular; raised edge, or milling very slightly done; dimly struck impressions of a low relief serving the idea of a worn coin, and these coins stain slightly under the acid test. Similar coins of this date, assayed at the Philadelphia mint, proved to be of gold fineness, 798; copper, 153; silver, 38; platinum, 11; value, \$4.43; specific gravity, 16; weight, 128.7 grains, or .3 of a grain below the standard weight.
- 1882—Similar to those of 1881, but the reeding, milling, etc., well executed; fineness, about 800.
- 1885—No mint mark. It is said to have been struck up in a die; it has a good appearance, but is light weight.

Three Dollar Piece.—\$3.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .38 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

To detect counterfeits of the three dollar piece use the regular tests given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Quarter Eagle.—\$2½.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔. Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899, 225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .32 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the quarter eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and even quarter eagle pieces have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and half eagle already described. Quarter eagle filled pieces of date 1843 weigh from 1 to 9 grains light; one piece was a little over weight. Such have on them the letter O, which represents the Mint-mark of the New Orleans Mint.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Quarter-eagle are as follows :

- 1843 } Heavily-plated pieces, about 22 grains light.
 1844 }
 1846—No mint mark. Weight, 48 grains instead of 64½ grains; copper and silver; heavily gilt.
 1851—Weight, 61 grains, or 3½ grains light. The nose of the Goddess of Liberty is very different from that on the genuine coin.
 1852—Gold excessively alloyed with other metals. A little light weight.
 1853—Weight, 42½ grains. No mint mark.
 1858—Plated piece. No mint mark. Weight, 45.9 grains.
 1861—Weight, 42 grains; heavily gold plated.
 1862—Platinum heavily gold plated; full weight and very dangerous unless coin is worn, thus exposing the grey metal especially on the edges.
 1879—Weight, 51½ grains; good appearance but no ring.

The Gold Dollar.—\$1.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1849. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for about thirteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, only .13 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 25.55 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

The Gold Dollar, of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and .025 of an inch thick, and coined up to 1854. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous. Gold dollars since 1854 (new pattern) are .550 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick.

The dates of the counterfeits of the gold dollar are as follows :

- 1851, 1852, 1853 354, 1856, 1857, 1861.

Those of the 1854, plated pieces, old pattern, and with no mint mark; we 14.2 grains, 15.8 grains and 16.9 grains, instead of 25.8 grains; a fair sam in weight of the counterfeit dollars of nearly all the dates.

U. S. MINT TEST FOR GOLD COIN.

Strong Nitric Acid $6\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Muriatic Acid $\frac{1}{6}$ drachm, or 10 m. or drops.
 Pure Water $1\frac{2}{3}$ drachm, or 100 m.

TEST FOR SILVER COIN.

Nitrate of Silver 24 grains.
 Nitric Acid 10 m. or drops.
 Water 1. ounce.

Observe the action of a drop of the fluid test on genuine coin. If the counterfeit coin is heavily plated and not worn scrape the edge before applying the test, then if the coin is of base metal it will at once turn black. See page 39.

For convenience use the regular coin test bottle of hollow stopple, or one having the glass stopple sharp pointed and reaching far down into the bottle. Any Druggist can prepare the compounds at a trifling expense to the purchaser.

TOTAL U. S. COINAGE.

Gold coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and also the total amount coined to the close of that year, is: Double eagles \$22,280; total \$1,025,898,400. Eagles \$7,560,670; total, \$183,369,790. Half eagles, \$14,800,375; total, \$187,786,420. Three dollars, \$3,501; total, \$1,578,021. Quarter eagles, \$260; total, \$28,416,252.50. Dollars, \$6,193; total, 19,403,284. The total gold coinage during that year is \$22,393,279. Grand total of gold coinage from 1793 to 1887, inclusive, is \$1,446,452,167.50.

Silver coinage during the fiscal year, and also the total amount coined to the close of that year, is: Standard silver dollars, \$33,266,831; total, \$275,035,955; or total since 1878, \$266,990,117. Half dollars, \$2,915.50; total, \$123,774,260.50. Quarter dollars, \$1,457.75; total, \$38,503,181.50. Dimes, \$1,095,279.50; total, \$19,880,887.60. The total silver coinage during that year is \$34,366,483.75. Trade dollars coined to 1878, \$35,959,360. Twenty cent pieces coined to 1878, \$271,000. Half dimes coined to 1873, \$4,906,946.90. Three cent pieces coined to 1873, \$1,281,850.20. Grand total of silver coinage from 1793 to 1887, inclusive, is \$498,613,441.70.

Minor coinage during the fiscal year, and also the total amount coined to the close of that year, is: Five cents, \$552,376.15; total, \$8,691,671.75. Three cents, \$126.96; total, 891,135.96. One cent pieces (bronze), \$391,147.54; total, \$4,319,275.48. Total minor coinage during that year is \$943,650.65. Two cents coined to 1873, \$912,020. Cents (copper) coined to 1857, \$1,562,887.44. Cents (nickel) coined to 1864 \$2,007,720. Half cents coined to 1857, \$39,926.11. Grand total of minor coinage from 1793 to 1887, inclusive, is \$18,424,636.74.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

On July 1, 1886, the amount of gold and silver coin in the United States (officially estimated by the Director of the Mint): Gold coin, \$548,320,031; silver dollars, \$233,723,286; subsidiary silver, \$75,060,937; or total stock of coin, \$857,104,254. The bullion held and owned by the Treasury, is: Gold bullion, \$42,454,430; silver bullion, \$3,468,620. The total amount of notes in circulation, is: U. S. notes, \$346,738,461 (including \$57,445 in old demand notes); national bank notes, \$311,699,454; and fractional (paper) currency, \$6,954,087. Grand total, \$1,568,419,306.

Of the stock of coin and notes there was held at that time. *In Treasury:* Gold coin, \$113,485,228 (not including \$76,044,375 held for outstanding gold certificates); silver dollars, \$93,137,341, (not including \$88,116,225 held for outstanding silver certificates); subsidiary silver, \$28,904,681; U. S. notes, \$41,118,316, (including \$18,250,000 held as security for outstanding currency certificates); national bank notes, \$4,034,416; fractional currency, \$2,667. *In National Banks:* Gold coin, \$145,977,017, (including \$68,313,430 in Treasury and clearing-house certificates); silver dollars, \$8,569,553, (including \$1,812,290 in silver Treasury certificates); subsidiary silver, \$2,913,304; U. S. notes, \$79,656,783 (not including the amount also held in currency certificates); national bank notes, bank notes, \$25,129,938; fractional currency, \$452,361. *In State Banks, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks:* Gold, \$31,255,789, (reported to Comptroller of currency November 1, 1885, and includes certificates). *In other banks and private hands:* Gold, \$257,601,997. *In private hands and all banks (other than national):* Silver dollars, \$132,016,392 (including \$86,303,935 in Silver Treasury certificates); subsidiary silver, \$43,241,512; U. S. notes, \$225,963,362 (not including the amount also held in currency certificates); national bank notes, \$282,535,100, and fractional currency, \$6,499,059.

Standard Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873, \$8,045,838. Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878; a new pattern, but same weight and fineness as dollars of 1837 and subsequent years. For total amount coined see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Various dates up to 1873 were counterfeited. They were generally composed of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused were of a brazen color, yet near the proper weight and specific gravity. Others of like dates were of white metal but not so perfect, being underweight or oversized.

All dates since 1878 are counterfeited. There are innumerable kinds and quantities of counterfeit dollars. Many white metal coins of these dates, nearly the size of the genuine coin, have an excellent impress, good color, and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold; but very soon assuming a leaden spotted color after being handled, unless well covered with silver. Most of these coins are from 95 to 125 grains too light, a light weight that can be readily detected by hand alone without the aid of scales. Some of them are of right size, others a little too thick to pass through the ordinary slots or gauges used for detecting the improper diameter and thickness of coins. Many of them plainly show the imperfections usual with molded coins, having spots of a rough sande appearance, with figures and letters, with the centers of same filled up with the metal, or parts not clean cut like the impressions from a die, while numbers of them have the reeding poor and imperfect, and ring very bad. One dollar coin of date 1884, with no mint mark, weighs, however, 347 grains, or 65½ grains too light; it has a short, sharp ring, is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges, and its reeding runs diagonally across its edge. Those dollars made from German silver are very light weight, and if new are so heavily plated with silver as to resist the acid coin test, unless deeply scraped before applying the acid.

Dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, weigh 360 grains, or about 50 grains too light; heavily plated with standard silver; fine general appearance in every way; have a fair ring; are about 260 fine or contain 15 or 20 cents of silver; the size is correct by the ordinary gauges.

Other dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, are heavily plated, weigh 378½ grains, some only 30 grains too light; general appearance as good as genuine; specific gravity 8.40, genuine are 10.20 to 10.30; ring good on a counter, but not the true ring when balanced upon the finger. One dated 1884 is of same class of coin, weighing 375.4 grains. In size none of this class can be detected by the ordinary slots or gauges, though the counterfeits are a little too thick but not on the edge. Weigh, ring, or scrape and apply the acid test and pay little attention to dates as all are counterfeited.

A few molded dollars date 1882, no mint mark, weigh 460 grains, 47½ grains too much; for diameter they are a little too small; for thickness they will pass through ordinary gauges for same; thinly plated; ring poor.

NOTE—Old silver dollars of certain dates command high premiums, especially the following:—Date 1794; obverse, profile of Liberty facing right; reverse, eagle in a wreath, and on the edge of coin, "one dollar or unit . . . hundred cents." Date 1798; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right, with 13 or 15 stars; reverse, small eagle on clouds in a wreath. Date 1804; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right; reverse, national arms, etc. Date 1836—C. Gobrecht—stars on reverse; also 1836 and 1839—stars on obverse only. Obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, flying eagle. Dates 1851, 1852, 1854, 1858; obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, eagle standing, and without words "In God we trust." This motto was put on our coins only since 1866. Alterations of dates are numerous. Thus, 1850 and 1853 have been altered to 1851 and 1852, and 1801 changed to 1804, as the latter, if genuine, would probably be worth six or seven hundred dollars.

With dollars of 1878, those with nine leaves on olive branch, and eagle with 8 tail feathers have been represented to be worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars; but the fact is, thousands of them were coined, though if such coins are in good condition, uncirculated, they may be sold to those who want them for about 25 cents premium, and the same way with those coins of 1878 having but 7 feathers in eagle's tail. Those of 1878 are of uniform value with the coinage of succeeding years, and all proofs, or even uncirculated coins, are worth a small premium to those who want them.

The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 1794, free coinage and a full legal tender, and up to 1806, but \$1,439,517 of that piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1838 only pattern pieces were coined. In 1839, \$300 were coined. In 1849 \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, when no silver dollars were coined, unless proof pieces. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years, until 1873, when the coinage was discontinued. Again re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, but bullion purchased at market rates and coinage limited, a new pattern of the silver dollar was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October 1st of the same year, \$16,212,500 of the new pattern were coined.

Trade Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873. Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Only "proofs" were struck of date 1873. Coinage commenced, 1874. Trade dollars are a legal coin but not now a legal tender. Demonetized July 22, 1876, and the Secretary authorized to limit the coinage thereof. Amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, \$15,418,450. Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987; and in 1881, \$960, etc., etc., up to 1884.

By Act of Feb., 1887, and their value was then about 80 cents, they were redeemed dollar for dollar until Sept. 3, 1887. Said Act then also repealing all laws for their coinage and issuance.

For present value, see coins and notes of the world, as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Trade Dollar of all dates has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. They are mostly of type metal, and many were circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other countries, and are usually from 95 to 130 grains light. Some of the counterfeits are of excellent ring and good general appearance, but very soon show the dark color after being handled; and some have a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

A few of the counterfeits weigh 417 grains, or only 3 grains too light. They are of silver excessively alloyed with other metals, and have a ring somewhat defective. Apply the acid test.

NOTE.—The trade dollar was authorized by act of February 12, 1873, a legal coin of the United States, a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$5, and the only silver dollar then authorized to be coined, as the standard dollar coinage was thereby repealed. At the time of the above authorizing act neither silver nor gold was in full use as money in the United States, unless west of the Rocky Mountains, where trade dollars were first put in circulation, the currency at other places being upon a paper basis. The gold dollar was then quoted here at about \$1.14, while a trade dollar would then be worth as silver bullion about \$1.16, and would cost about 1½ cents to coin it; including coinage, and if quoted in gold at London price, it would then be worth about \$1.04 in gold. Specie resumption was January 1, 1879.

The trade dollar, when thus authorized, was intended for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.002) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar had a popular circulation; and thus making a foreign market for American silver. The joint resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876, demonetizing the trade dollar is in these words: "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." At this time of demonetization of coin, gold was quoted in paper at about \$1.03; but silver bullion if quoted in gold at the London price only—at an average of 52¾ pence, though the highest quotation in 1876 was 58½, and the lowest 46¾ pence—would show the bullion in the trade dollar to be worth about 91 cents in gold. On October 15, 1877, the trade dollar coinage was discontinued at the mint at Philadelphia, though afterwards coined at the mints in the west, but finally suspended February 22, 1878. The present average bullion value of full weight trade dollars is noted in list of coins and notes of the commercial nations of the world as per index.

Half Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, which are equal to 192.90+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DOLLAR.

The Half Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited; false half dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. Very dangerous counterfeits of the silver half dollars are of dates 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877, all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress, and are of good color when new; when the plating is somewhat worn they present a brazen color, and all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; some of those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half dollar, and can not be detected by a scale or gauge. One piece, dated 1876, is a minute trifle oversize, and but 1.4 grain light weight. Another struck piece, of same date, with no mint mark, weighs 201.7 grains, or 8.8 grains overweight: the reeding is well done; general appearance good, but the letters a little defective, especially the word "Liberty" on the shield of the Goddess of Liberty; when worn the coin shows the brass metal underneath the plating; and is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges. One dated 1877 is but very little oversize and but 7.7 grains light.

Well made counterfeits, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains light weight. Others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but light weight unless oversized; one of these, dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation; one also dated 1830, with the lettered edge, weighs 191 grains, or is 17 grains too light, and has a false ring. A counterfeit half dollar, dated 1868, weighs 191 grains, or but 1 grain too light; it is of proper thickness, but a little too large in diameter. Another one of same date, mint mark S, weighs 136 grains too heavy; it is .025 inch too small in diameter, .018 inch too thick, and of .784 fineness. The reeding on this coin is irregular and shallow, surface of coin greasy; specific gravity 10.07, should be 10.30.

Coins made in a mould of white metal, or of type, or other metal, are of every date, and many of them, when new, are of a good color, as well as a good appearance if well moulded; but all have a dull ring, or one unlike that of the genuine coin, and weigh from 22 to 58 grains underweight. Some are of right size, others a little too thick to enter the ordinary gauges used for size of coins; one, however, of proper size by these gauges, and dated 1862, with Mint mark S, weighs but 19 grains underweight; it has a good appearance, fair reeding, a little sharper glass like ring than genuine when balanced upon the end of the finger, but on a counter the ring is excellent.

Quarter Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, which are equal to 96.45+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER DOLLAR.

The Quarter Dollar has been extensively counterfeited, and the false pieces are of almost every date, since it has been coined. The most dangerous counterfeits are dated 1858 and 1860, of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. One piece, of date 1861, having a fair appearance of genuine silver but a little sharper ring, is of 15 grains underweight. Counterfeits of the quarter dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin. Others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead; such pieces are from 20 to 30 grains light.

Twenty Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875. Weight, 5 grams, which are equal to 77.16+ grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1875. Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Very few counterfeits of the Twenty Cent piece have been put in circulation.

Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 10 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, which are equal to 38.58+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DIME.

Counterfeits of the Dime are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. Counterfeits, made of soft white metal, some of them at least, are, in appearance, close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. A false dime, of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes, of various dates, are in circulation; many are poor, but some are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but if worn, soon become brazen, tin-like, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized; they usually weigh from 3 to 12 grains light, and, if of the cheap, soft metal, can be bent or even broken by the fingers. One dime, of date 1884, is about proper size, has excellent reeding, and weighs $36\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or only 2 grains light.

Half Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DIME.

Very few counterfeits of the Half Dime have been put in circulation.

Silver Three Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851. Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1851. Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains. Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Silver Three Cent piece were once quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed, they are generally close imitations of genuine, and, when new, well calculated to deceive.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. S.—“Sec. 3587. The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.”
If mutilated, there is no provision for the redemption of minor coins. See also under the head of GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

FIVE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866. Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1866. New pattern in 1883, at first without, and afterwards with the word “cents” thereon.

COUNTERFEITS.—Very fine counterfeits of the Nickel Five Cent piece, of the old pattern, have been made and struck in a die; they are of the same color, weight and alloy of the genuine, and almost defy detection. Other fine counterfeits of this piece are numerous. Struck pieces, of date 1875, are of good color, of true weight, but imperfect in the lettering, especially in the words “States of,” as the letters S and O too closely join each other.

Other fine struck pieces, many of good color, and of different dates, weigh from 66 to 74½ grains; they are all slightly imperfect in the form or spacing of the letters on the obverse side of the coin.

With numerous counterfeits of both the old and new pattern, cast in a mold, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and being rough and of a leaden color, they become black and dirty in appearance, and usually weigh from 60 to 75 grains; a few, however, weigh 78½ grains.

THREE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865. Weight, 30 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1865.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeits of the Nickel Three Cent piece are very numerous, and some of them well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others are inferior; being cast pieces, they lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, soon become black and dirty in appearance.

TWO CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 96 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.00.

CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787. Coined for the United States, by James Jarvis, at New Haven, Conn. Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 264 grains; copper. Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857. Weight, 72 grains; copper, 88 per cent.; nickel, 12 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1857. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.00.

CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1864.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 132 grains; copper; "Not a legal tender." Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

Even the cents of each kind, as well as the half cents, have been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeits of the copper cent are excellent copper imitations, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "found-ing." The counterfeits of the half cent are of the same general character as those of the cent. Cast pieces, in imitation of the nickel cent, are either of a leaden or brazen color, and usually weigh from 55 to 60 grains. Fair counterfeits, in imitation of the bronze cent, are made of pure copper, and struck in a die, but the color of the metal will generally distinguish such.

Stolen United States Bonds.**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1887.

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers, and denominations are caveated upon the Books of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.					10000 each—4605 4606.
\$200 each—	1620	1710	2132	2270 2271	ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.
	2455.				\$ 50 each—960.
300 each—	1697	1698	1699.		100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405
500 each—	2987	3085.			8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
1000 each—	7422	7598	7599	8430.	500 each—5834.
5000 each—	3044.				1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.					5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
\$1000 each—	43	44	2749	5221 6125.	10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
5000 each	2280.				11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.
ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."					CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.
\$50 each—	270.				\$5000 each—310.
100 each—	276	682.			UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.
500 each—	1014	1089.			5000 each—1465.
ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.					10000 each.—1864.
\$50 each—	1181	1267.			ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
\$100 each—	30	31	888 5928 5930 6451 8069		\$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
			8070 8071 8072.		500 each—709 1699.
500 each—	933	1394	1867 4303 6848.		1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
1000 each—	2463	2533	6833 6861 8081		7816 8801 10450
			8713 9102 11429 18114 20341		5000 each—2275.
			23670 26541 26542 26543 26544		ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
			29278 29413 29414 30259 30260		\$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
			36901.		500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
5000 each—	6195	8438	8761 10860.		1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
10000 each—	9276	to 9295	inclusive 11138		3579 3580 7842 7843 13836
			11452 12800.		13837.
Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.					ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
\$100 each—	14457	16232.			\$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243
500 each—	10472	10915.			1244 1245 1246.
1000 each—	50879	50880	54259 54260		100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385
			54261 54262 54263 54545		2619 12229 12231 13767 13768
			54546 54547		13769 13774 14256 14288 15604
5000 each—	17254.				15605 15692 15693 15694.
10000 each—	35208.				500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123
ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.					6230 6231 7013 8597 8598
\$50 each—	1177.				8646.
100 each—	1299	1748	1749 1750 1869		1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372
			to 1874 inclusive 2787 3547		15111 16331 16332 16959
			3549 4627 4931 5021 5168		16960 17004 17005 18878
			5169 5170 6029 6030 6662		18879 18880 20033 22099
			6663 7527 7528 9500 14113		22100 22101 22436 to
			14114 14201.		22449 inclusive 28157 28158
500 each—	375	1273	3460 4323 7636		30517 30690 31021 31303
			7921 8051 8430.		31304 36717.
1000 each—	2633	2634	3308 3309		5000 each—461 2667 2668 3907 4987
			3310 5893 9023 to 9028 in-		10000 each—3226 3227
			clusive 12110 12111 14243		ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
			20320 to 20327 inclusive		\$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
			20377 20378 23429 23430 23431		100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
			23559 23560 24150 26490 26491		2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
			26492 26493 27666 27780 27781		3528 6687 7323 7324 8392
			27782 32721 32832 33192 33324		8393 14722 14723 15391 16069
			34814 34815 37910.		16070 16071 20801 22261 22262
5000 each—	323	1635	3796 9587.		22263 22264.
10000 each—	318	12813			500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914
ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.					5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258
\$50 each—	99.				7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854
100 each—	3089	3460.			\$1000 ---3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
500 each—	388	389.			11624 11646 11647 11648
1000 each—	234	235	236 3066 9541		11649 11650 11653 11654
			9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.		12208 12211 12214 12215 12506

12689 12690 12691 14316 to
 14325 inclusive 16413 18434
 18435 18937 18938 23830 23831
 23832 23833 30748 31788 31994
 31995 33463 36642 42500.
 5000 each—181 182 503 3620 3625
 8606 12236.
 10000 each—2812.
 ACT OF MARCH 3, 1866—1868. CONSOLS.
 \$500 each—98 355 1291 1313 1518 1527
 1748.
 1000 each—571 1062 1063 1286 1287
 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846
 4847 5558 5560 5561 5868 6159.
 5000 each—1280 1299.
 10000 each—204 206 207 208 209 225
 ACT OF JULY, 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.
 \$100 each—792 6727
 500 each—4203.
 1000 each—3248 4710 4711 4712 17880
 17881.
 5000 each—12194
 10000 each—13486 to 13495 inclusive
 18038 18081.
 50000 each—165 166 643 644 645 646 737
 738.
 ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CON
 TINUED AT 3½%.
 \$100 each—8009 8010 8011 8587.
 500 each—3846 4074 5602.
 1000 each—17434.
 ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½% FUNDED LOAN.
 \$50 each—144 3671.
 100 each—2566 2567 2573 2574 8251
 8252 8253 14388 14389 14390 14548
 14549 16828 17244 17591 17592 18051
 18052 18053 18054 21295 21351 28078
 32887 32888.
 500 each—319 680 2804 3462 3585 3586
 4846 6154 7283 7460 7728 7833 8079
 8301 11510 11597 13331
 1000 each—3976 3977 3978 14327 16884
 19820 19821 20667 20668 21161 24605
 24606 24607 28100.
 000 each—4944 9733.
 ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN.
 \$50 each—1147 1425 1426 2148 2390 3041
 3074 3123 3681 4611 8575 9636 9709
 11189 11581 14296 15393 15645
 16395 17617 17657 19133 20067 20164
 21547 22222 22860 23468 26754 27577
 100 each—2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542
 4543 4557 4765 7869 to 7872 inclus'e
 8822 8823 8868 8869 8870 8871
 10058 10060 10139 10140 10141
 10142 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624
 13625 14259 14260 14439 14648 14649
 14789 14790 16036 16344 16345
 16512 16513 16514 16686 21438 22374
 25147 25148 25280 25973 26331 26786
 33396 33397 39683 39684 40162 to
 40166 inclusive 42283 44769 47857
 50571 50572 52442 54282 54297 54482
 55406 55407 55408 58850 63202 63944
 63945 65662 66521 66522 67969
 71145 73958 77898 77948 79900
 79901 83419 83420 83421 83422

83867 83868 83869 83870 86306
 86307 86308 88283 88308 88309
 88310 88311 88312 88313 88412
 88413 89187 89188 91288 92449
 92450 92451 93425 93426 94560
 94708 98903 98904 98905 101241 101242
 101243 101244 103665 103666 103667
 103668 104256 106935 106936 107099
 107190 107192 107193 110208 112584
 112585 112586 113364 113365 113366
 116666 116667 117355 118276 118283
 120826 120827 122086 122256 122257
 122290 122291 122292 122293 124516
 124517 124518 125009 125010 125011
 126432 126433 130571 130572 130573
 130607 131488 131592 131593 136842
 137206 137207 137208 137209 139067
 139068 139069 139070 139173 139174
 139175 139176 143766 144647 144648
 144738 144739 149680 149681 153263
 153264 153265 153266 157028 157029
 160210 160211.
 500 each—2114 2871 2872 6545 6619 6658
 7252 8286 8600 9471 9472 10871 12927
 12959 13249 13479 13700 16740
 16741 16826 16827 16828 16829
 18924 19768 19959 23016 23734
 25071 26128 26656 26985 29302
 30236 32572 36072 37450 38903
 39008 41099 41639 41640 41641 41642
 41825 43893 45716 46051 50469 51641
 53224 53466 to 53473 inclusive 54623
 58001 61041 61511 61512 62340 62341
 1000 each—1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092 6093
 6094 9104 13646 13832 16506 17843
 21147 21353 22099 22259 22650 24487
 24923 24924 24925 26193 26194 26195
 26196 26197 26403 29486 29800 29801
 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive 33561
 35293 37916 37917 37918 38331 41157
 42695 43595 46650 47563 49757 52858
 52859 55493 55593 55594 62758 62759
 62760 62761 67010 68519 68520 69048
 69049 69108 69109 69110 70600 72253
 72420 72421 73184 77553 77554 77555
 81567 85006 87000 90433 to 90441
 inclusive 90444 to 90457 inclusive
 92210 93331 to 93334 inclusive 95493
 95494 98375 101429 102402 103050
 103051 103052 106898 107523 112196
 112197 114829 114830 115400 115578
 118673 118674 124619 126182 128220
 128221 136093 136749 136750 136751
 136752 139959 139960 140476 142585.
 5000 each—4927 10645 17182 18352 19057
 21998 22006.
 10000 each—1971 to 2000 inc've 2883 10307
 ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.
 \$50 each—Original Nos. 123, 688 to 696 incl.
 100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537
 4538 4539 4540 4668 5299.
 100 each—Original Nos. 2013.
 1000 each—Orig'l Nos. 16216 18647 18648
 10,000—Original Nos. 16543.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above described Bonds should be addressed to this Office, Division of Loans and Currency. HUGH S. THOMPSON, Acting Secretary.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The seat of Government of the Dominion of Canada is in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where the Public Buildings form three sides of an oblong hollow square, the Parliament buildings being on the north side, facing inward. The offices of the Finance Department are located in the eastern building, with Sir S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance, John Mortimer Courtney as Deputy-Minister of Finance, and Fred. Toller as Comptroller of Currency. No bills of any denomination are actually issued to the public from this department in Ottawa, but are issued through the sub-offices of the Receiver-General at the following points, each of which is in charge of an Assistant-Receiver-General, viz. :—

Montreal, P. Q.....	E. J. Barbeau, A.R.G.
Toronto, Ontario.....	C. J. Campbell, A.R.G.
St. John, N. B.....	R. W. Crookshanks, A.R.G.
Halifax, N. S.	J. R. Wallace, A.R.G.
Victoria, B. C.....	John Graham, A.R.G.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	H. M. Drummond, A.R.G.

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes, which now amount to \$16,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amounts to about \$37,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to \$20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation—\$1 \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue—Scrip, twenty-five cents; bills of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.*

All issues of the "Dominion of Canada" Bills are backed "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax or Victoria, except the new Fours, dated in 1882, which have engraved, through the centre of the green printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers General throughout the Dominion.

The Bills of the Banks of Canada and British Provinces in distant centres of trade are subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States and Canada, and at the following rates, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from the place of issue or redemption:—

DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1	to	3	per cent.
" " Quebec.....	1	"	3	"
" " Manitoba.....	1	"	3	"
" New Brunswick.....	1	"	3	"
" Nova Scotia.....	1	"	3	"
" Prince Edward Island.....	2	"	5	"
" Newfoundland and British Columbia.....	3	"	7	"
Dominion Notes in United States.....	Par	"	2	"

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *

Bills of Issue purporting to be on any Canadian Bank not mentioned in this List are either entirely worthless or of doubtful value, and should be handled only as "Bills for Collection."

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks, however, have branches in other provinces, and bills are issued therefrom, but this fact of a different location will appear upon the bill.

The bills of the United States National Banks are all secured by deposit of United States Bonds with the National Government, which guarantees the currency though the banks may fail; hence a List such as we give of the National Banks having bills counterfeited is all safety requires, as the bills of the former State and private banks are entirely superseded by the money of the National Banks.

Province of Ontario.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Hamilton..	Wentworth..	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 \$100.
		J. Stuart, Pres. ; E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	
London.....	Middlesex..	THE BANK OF LONDON.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		H. Taylor, Pres. ; A. M. Smart, Jr., Cashier.	
Oshawa....	Ontario.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		John Cowan, Pres. ; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.	
Ottawa....	Carleton ...	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	\$5, \$10.
		Jas. MacLaren, Pres. ; Geo. Burn, Cashier.	
Toronto....	York.....	*BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. Gooderham, Pres. ; D. Coulson, Cashier.	
"	"	*CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10, \$50
		W. McMaster, Pres. ; W. N. Anderson, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		David Blain, Pres. ; A. A. Allen, Cashier.	
"	"	*DOMINION BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		Jas. Austin, Pres. ; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	
"	"	FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$50, \$100.
		S. Nordheimer, Pres. ; G. W. Yarker, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	*IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		H. S. Howland, Pres. ; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	
"	"	*ONTARIO BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		W. P. Howland, Pres. ; C. Holland, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	STANDARD BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		W. F. Cowan, Pres. ; J. Lowe Brodie, Cashier.	
"	"	TRADERS BANK.....	\$5, \$10.
		Alex. Manning, Pres. ; H. S. Strathy, Gen'l Mgr.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their bills of smaller denomination from circulation as fast as possible.

Province of Manitoba.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Winnipeg..	Selkirk ..	Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	\$5, \$10.
		D. MacArthur, Pres.	
"	..	Bank of Montreal (Branch).....	Merchants Bk of Can. (Branch)
"	..	Bank of Ottawa (Branch).....	Ontario Bank
"	..	Federal Bk of Canada (Branch) ..	Union Bk of Lower Can
"	..	Imperial Bk of Can. (Branch).	"

Bills issued by branch banks in Manitoba are redeemed there only, and the bills are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 44.

Province of Quebec.

Montreal..Hochelaga...	*BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	R. R. Grindley, G'l Mgr. J. Penfold, Mgr at Montreal.	
" "	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	Chas. F. Smithers, President.	
" "	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	F. X. St. Charles, Pres. ; A. D. Parant, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....	\$5, \$10, \$50.
	W. Weir, Pres. ; W. Geraud, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
	Jacques Grenier, Pres. ; A. A. Trottier, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, 50.
	A. Desjardins, Pres. ; A. de Martigny, Cashier.	
" "	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	A. Allan, Pres. ; Geo. Hague, Gen'l Mgr.	
" "	THE MOLSON'S BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	T. Workman, Pres. ; F. W. Thomas, Gen'l Mgr.	
Quebec....Quebec..	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	I. Thibaudeau, Pres. ; P. Lafrance, Cashier.	
" "	QUEBEC BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	Jas. G. Ross, Pres. ; Jas. Stevenson, Cashier.	
" "	{ UNION BANK OF CANADA, formerly ..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	{ Union Bank of Lower Canada.	
	Bills having both titles are in circulation.	
	A. Thomson, Pres. ; P. MacEwen, Cashier.	
Sherbrooke,Sherbrooke..	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	R. W. Heneker, Pres. ; W. Farwell, Gen. Mgr.	
St. Hyacinthe, St. Hya'ce.	LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10.
	G. C. Desscaulles, Pres. ; R. St. Jacques, Cashier.	
St. Johns..St. Johns...	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
	L. Molleur fils, Pres. ; Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven Dollar Bills from circulation as fast as possible, as well as bills smaller than \$5.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown..Queens..	MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
	W. A. Weeks, Pres. ; F. Mitchell, Cashier.	
Summerside....Prince...	SUMMERSIDE BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10.
	A. MacMillan, Pres. ; R. C. McStavert, Cashier.	
Rustico.....Queens.†	FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.....	\$1, \$2, \$5.
	Jos. Gallant, Pres. ; Adrien Doiron, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

The banks in the Province of Prince Edward Island are working under their old charters, obtained before confederation. These charters give the banks the privilege of issuing bills of smaller denominations than Five Dollars. The charter of the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. expires May 1, 1892. The charter of the Summerside Bank expires May 1, 1890.

†The Farmer's Bank of Rustico (capital about \$8,000,) is continued under the Dominion Government until 1891, its circulation is limited and its reliability may be fairly questioned.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton..York.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
	A. F. Randolph, Pres. ; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.	
St. John...St. John....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	J. D. Lewin, Pres. ; W. Girvan, Cashier.	
St. Stephen..Charlotte...	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, 10. \$
	F. H. Todd, Pres. John F. Grant, Cashier.	

Nova Scotia.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Halifax....	Halifax....	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20
		John S. Maclean, Pres. ; Thos. Fyshe, Cashier.	*
"	"	HALIFAX BANKING Co.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. Uniache, Pres. ; W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier.	
"	"	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		T. E. Kenny, Pres. ; D. H. Duncan, Cashier.	
"	"	PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. W. Fraser, Pres. ; Peter Jack, Cashier.	
"	"	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. J. Stairs, Pres. ; H. Y. Clarke, Cashier.	
Windsor...Hants.....		COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.....	\$5, \$10.
		G. P. Payzant, Pres. ; W. Lawson, Cashier.	
Yarmouth..Yarmouth..		BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		L. E. Baker, Pres. ; T. W. Johns, Cashier.	
"	"	EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		A. C. Robins, Pres. ; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

Since July 1, 1881, none of the banks in the Provinces of N. B. and N. S. have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills other than \$5 and their multiples, except the People's Bank, Fredericton, N. B., and the St. Stephen's Bank, St. Stephens, N. B., which are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, and which two charters each expire May 1, 1890.

British Columbia.

Victoria.....		BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
		W. C. Ward, Manager.	
"		BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Branch).	

Bills of branch banks in British Columbia are redeemable there only, and are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 44.

NOTE.—The banks of British Columbia come under the same restrictions as the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Newfoundland.

St. Johns..St. Johns....		COM'L BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.....	\$2, \$4-£1, \$20-£5.
		H. Cooke, Manager.	
"	"	UNION B. OF NEWFOUNDLAND....	\$2, £1-\$4, £5-\$20, \$10-\$40.
		J. Goldie, Manager.	

Banks Merged into other Banks.

- City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, Q. C. See banks in liquidation.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.
- Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, Ont., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlestown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Banks in Liquidation.

- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills will be redeemed at par in Montreal, until about 1890, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept 17, 1883. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal. Brokers are paying 95 per cent.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.
- Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S. " " " " Pictou.

Banks in Receivers' Hands.

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 70 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario. Final report for settlement and final closing of this bank will probably be soon made, after which the bills will be worthless.
- Maritime Bank of the Dom. of Can., St. John, N. B. Suspended March 8, 1887. In liquidation. It is believed that bills of this bank cannot finally be redeemed at par. Brokers at St. John are paying about 40 or 50 per cent. for them.

Failed Banks.

TITLE OF BANK.	LOCATION.	MEM'M.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	St. John, N. B.	Failed.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick	Moncton, N. B.	"
Charlotte County Bank	St. Andrews, N. B.	"
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia	Liverpool, N. S.	"
Bank of Liverpool	" "	"
Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	"
International Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	"
Colonial Bank of Canada	" "	"
Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada	" "	"
Farmer's Bank	" "	"
Bank of Canada	Montreal, P. of Q.	"
Mechanics' Bank	" "	"
Bank of Brantford	Brantford, Ontario	"
Bank of Clifton	Clifton, Ontario	"
Bank of Western Canada	" "	Swindle.

Closed Banks.

- The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.
- The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P. of Q.
- The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
- Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are now worthless for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887, and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless.

COUNTERFEIT STOLEN AND RAISED CANADIAN BILLS. ONES.

1 DOMINION OF CANADA. Old Gov't Issue. Red numbers. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. In the counterfeits in the vignette-portrait of Jacques Cartier in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, but in no instance are the figures exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine.

DOMINION OF CANADA. Vignette of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. Payable at Montreal. Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and numbers in *green*. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Vignette portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work. On the left end, face of bill, the circle of lathe-work surrounding the large "1" has only alternate small squares of light and dark, the light squares being finely speckled.

1 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Dated 1st Jan'y, 1872. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

TWOS.

2 DOMINION OF CANADA. New Gov't Issue. Letter B. Blue numbers. Payable at Montreal. Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeits, and both the face and back of notes are good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine, but part of them are not of the true shape.

On the face of bills the imitation lathe-work in the large green figures **2** is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures **2** there are on the genuine bills four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zig-zag lines are very prominent, and the two centre ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bills. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted, and the letters different and unequally spaced, the e and r in American being widely separated.

2 DOMINION OF CANADA. New Gov't Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st, 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Same defects as mentioned in the above paragraph.* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in those large green **2**'s. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. Vignette portrait coarse, expression of the face unlike the genuine, eyes and nose poor, and lower lobe of the ear, in width up and down, is far too narrow. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of the red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair. No more Dominion twos with the vignette of Lord Dufferin thereon will be issued by the Canadian Government.

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph, old issue. Plate A, dated 1st January, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency."

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. NEW ISSUE OF NOTES. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," is entirely omitted in the center portion of the bottom border. The line "Dominion of Canada" over vignette-engraving of dog and safe is without any shading, which is also the case with the lines "of Prince Edward Island" and "on demand" beneath. Back of note bad, and unlike genuine. Lathe-work patterns very coarse. Title of bank very poor.

FOURS.

4 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

4 CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, woman, lion and unicorn. Left end, lion, etc.

4 DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont. Old issue. Letter B. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Lathe-work around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the back-ground. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

4 Bank of Upper Canada, altered from worthless 4 of Bank of Western Canada.

4 raised from **1**. New Government Issue. with vignette-portrait of Lady Dufferin in the center. Very badly done, but calculated to deceive.

FIVES.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Very old issue. Kingston Branch. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 20000 and 30000. Lathe-work in small circular design on each side of the "5"'s is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval designs in the border, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q. Old issue, Letter D. General appearance good, but quality of the work will not bear inspection. The *day* of the date of July, 1877, is printed on the genuine but omitted on the counterfeit. Lathe-work presents a coarse appearance. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," badly done, many of the letters are irregular, poorly spaced and varying in size. Engravings on face of counterfeit are all coarsely engraved and defective. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line on the counterfeit, which does not appear on genuine bill.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Quebec Branch. Very old Issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green-tinted design of lathe-work is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

5 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S. Dated Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1877. Letter B 126304. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

5 BANK OF TORONTO. Port Hope (Branch) issue. Photograph. Check letter E; dated July 1st, 1880; number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple-brown. Date is very indistinct, as well as the counters and vignettes, which have a dim appearance, usual in photographs. The green FIVE across lower center face of bill is painted over with a green water color. The figures in the numbers are painted in red water color, and the letters in PORT HOPE across each end are also painted in blue ink, signed Wm. Gooderham, President.

5 BANK OF TORONTO, Peterborough (Branch) issue. Photographs. Only about twenty of these notes were made, numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

5 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the center the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

5 MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B. Rough pen and brush work.

5 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

TENS.

10 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

10 CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—British Coat of Arms Left end, male bust. Parliament spelt "Parliament."

10 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. These very dangerous counterfeits have "capital \$6,000,000," and are signed W. Cooke, cashier. Under all the letters of the words TEN DOLLARS are five black parallel lines of shading; on the genuine notes there are only four such lines. The lion's face has also on the counterfeit note more of a scared or startled expression, and his right ear is not so prominent and pointed. Lathe-work but little defective; in both counters **10**, especially when viewed with a glass, parts of it lack the unbroken and continuous lines of the genuine. The green color on the back of this issue of notes is too light, and the blue numbers on the face of note are also a little light in color. Notes well printed on good paper and very dangerous.

10 CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. All Tens are worthless, the bills having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged, they are usually signed W. Irwin as Cashier. Bank in liquidation.

10 LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, Q. C. The several specimens seen bear the check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all very coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. In the genuine bills the P in "Prest" comes directly over the D in DIX in the bottom border, while in the counterfeits the P comes over the IX.

10 MARITIME BANK, St. John, New Brunswick. Dated St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 5, 1881. Letter A; numbered 00737. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

10 MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital \$6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Only one of these notes have been seen so far, and the negatives are captured and destroyed.

10 MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. Dated 1st January, 1874. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored that they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct from ordinary usage. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation, but all bills of this issue and denomination should be handled with care.

10 ONTARIO BANK. Old Issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathe-work designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs. Best decline all on the "A" plate.

10 PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by its brownish faded appearance.

10 raised from **1**. New Government Issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine \$10 Dominion notes.

10 raised from **4** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different.

10 raised from **5** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V"s on the face of the note to the left and right of the President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine Tens.

10 raised from **5** IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of the genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished.

COUNTERFEITS.

20 25 and **50** Cent Canada Silver Pieces; extensively counterfeited.

£ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum, heavily plated with gold. The metals in these coins are worth less than two dollars. Weight of genuine coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Weight of the counterfeit of date 1872, 113 grains.

£50 Notes—Bank of England—dated “1883, May 16, London, 16 May, 1883,” $\frac{25}{100}$ before the numbers. Very dangerous counterfeit notes, but paper thinner, water-mark patterns more indistinct, and the wave lines less broken than in the genuine notes. Blue or red words or letters put on with rubber stamp and hence variable.

£100 and £500 Notes, each dated London, Aug. 16, 1883, are also said to be dangerously counterfeited, as well as the £10 notes.

Coinage Executed at U. S. Mints during August, 1887.

COINAGE FOR MONTH.			
DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	.....	VALUE.
GOLD —Double-eagles			
Eagles.....			
Half-eagles	12,000		\$60,000
Three Dollars.....			
Quarter-eagles.....			
Dollars.....			
Total Gold.....	<u>12,000</u>		<u>\$60,000</u>
SILVER —Standard Dollars.....	2,970,000		\$2,970,000
Half-dollars			
Quarter-dollars			
Ten-cent pieces.....	1,950,000		195,000
Total Silver.....	<u>4,920,000</u>		<u>\$3,165,000</u>
MINOR —Five-cents.....	870,000		\$43,500
Three-cent pieces.....			
One-cent pieces.....	3,480,000		34,800
Total Minor.....	<u>4,350,000</u>		<u>\$78,300</u>
Total Coinage.....	<u>9,282,000</u>		<u>\$3,303,300</u>

COINS AND NOTES

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

This list of the legal tender and various uncurrent coins of the commercial nations of the world is of strict business importance and reliability. The coins named, unless designated as being "no longer current," are those in legal and actual circulation, and the quotations of uncurrent coins not inclusive of ancient pieces seldom seen outside cabinets and museums. The values here given are the current values of the United States coins, the exchange value of foreign gold coins and the intrinsic value of foreign silver coins, calculated from the market price of silver and corrected each month for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. See note on page 55.

UNITED STATES.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Dollar, of 100 Cents.

[PAR OF EXCHANGE.

\$1.....	Equals	4 Shillings	1 2/3d
\$1.....	"	.....	0.20548 £
\$1.....	"	.....	5.1827 francs
\$1.....	"	.....	4.197 marks
1 cent	"	.....	1/2 pence
1 cent	"	.....	— .05 franc
1 cent	"	.....	— .04 mark

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.65
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834.....	5.32
Half Eagle, since 1834.....	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834.....	2.66
Quarter Eagle, since 1834.....	2.50
Dollar.....	1.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS, NO LONGER CURRENT.

Value of the gold therein but some command a good premium value.

Quintuple Eagle.....	\$49.90
Twenty-five Dollars.....	24.50
Double Eagle, S. M. V. ..	19.30
Double Eagle Moffat....	19.90
Eagle, S. M. V.....	9.95
Eagle, Templeton Reid..	9.75
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.95
Eagles of 1849 and 1850...	9.95
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	9.70
Eagle, Miners' Bank....	9.85
Eagle, J. S. O.....	9.50
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, K. M. T. P. C. S. ..	8.00
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.86
Eagle Oregon Co.....	9.85
Eagle, Baldwin & Co....	9.95
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, Pike's Peak, Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver.	9.75
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co	4.95
Half Eagle, S. M. V.....	4.95
Half Eagle, Pacific Co...	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N..	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. Co....	4.75
Half Eagle, Alta.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Oregon Co...	4.85

Half Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co	4.85
Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Pike's Peak, Denver, Clark & Co.,	4.85
Half Dollar.....	— .40
Quarter Dollar.....	— .20
N. CAROLINA GOLD COINS*	
Five Dollars C. Bechtler 1830-1834.....	\$5.30
Five Dollars C. Bechtler "N. C." 1834-1842.....	4.96
Five Dollars "Carolina Gold, 1834-1842.....	4.96
Two and a half DoIs. N. C.	2.45
One Dollar.....	— .96
GEORGIA GOLD COINS.	
Ten Dollars T. Reid 1834..	\$10.05
Ten Dols. T. Reid aft. 1834.	9.75
Five Dols. " " "	4.80
Two and a half Dollars, T. Reid, after 1834.....	2.37

MORMON GOLD COINS,
Current only among themselves for face value, weight and fineness irregular, value of gold therein about

Double Eagle.....	\$18.00
Eagle.....	9.00
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.50
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$— .76
Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar.....	— .50
Quarter Dollar.....	— .25
Twenty Cents.....	— .20
Ten Cents.....	— .10
Five Cents.....	— .05
Three Cents.....	— .03

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Florin, of 100 Kreuzers.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 9.15
Double Ducat.....	4.57
Ducat.....	2.28
Souverain.....	6.75

Half Souverain.....	3.37
Austrian Ducat.....	2.28
Krone or Crown.....	6.62
Half Crown.....	3.31
Eight Florins (20 francs)	3.86
Four Florins.....	1.93

SILVER COINS.

Florin 190.512 gs. 900 fine	— .35
Double Florin.....	— .70
Maria Theresia Thaler..	— .73
Crown Thaler.....	— .80
Species Thaler.....	— .73
Vercins-Thaler.....	— .52

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Florins.
In Austria bank and Government notes are at par with the silver coins only. Gold is at a premium above silver or notes.

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes and par of exchange, are all the same as those in France.

DENMARK.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Crown, of 100 Ore.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Crown Equals.....\$0.263

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kronors.....	\$ 5.36
Ten Kronors.....	2.68
Double Christian D'or...	7.88
Christian D'or.....	3.94
Double Frederiks D'or..	7.88
Frederiks D'or.....	3.94
Ducat.....	2.24

SILVER COINS.

Species and Rigs Daler..	\$— .81
Rigs Bank Daler.....	— .39
Two Kronors.....	— .37
Kronor.....	— .18
Half Kronor.....	— .09
Quarter Kronor.....	— .04

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Kronors or Crowns.

In Denmark bank notes and silver coins are each at par with the gold coins.

*The fineness of North Carolina Gold Coins varied but little during the mintage of C. Bechtler, from 1830 to 1842. His coins of 20 carats fineness are stamped "N. C. Gold," and those of 21 carats "Carolina Gold." The weight of the "N. C." Five Dollar Gold piece ranges from 138 to 140 grains, and the "Carolina" at from 132 to 134 grains. After 1842 the mint passed into the possession of A. Bechtler, and his name appeared upon its coinage instead of that of C. Bechtler. The only marked effect which this change produced upon the gold coins from 1842 to 1848, when that establishment was abolished, was a considerable deficiency in value as compared with former emissions.

FINLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Markka, of 100 Penni.

Gold and Silver Markkaa, the
Same as Francs of Francee.

FRANCE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Franc, of 100 Centimes.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Franc Equals 0.1929 dollar
Franc " 0.03965 £
1 Franc " 9½ pence.

GOLD COINS.

100 Francs.....\$19.29
50 Francs..... 9.64
40 Francs..... 7.72
20 Francs..... 3.86
10 Francs..... 1.93
5 Francs..... .96
Louis D'or..... 4.50

SILVER COINS.

Crown£-.83
5 Francs.....-.70
2 Francs.....-.26
1 Franc-.13
50 Centimes.....-.06
20 Centimes.....-.02

BANK NOTES.

5, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Francs.
In France bank notes and
silver coins are each at par
with gold coins.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Mark, of 100 Pfennigs.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Mark Equals -0.2382 dollar

GOLD COINS.

20 Marks.....\$ 4.76
10 Marks or Crown..... 2.38
6 Marks..... 1.19

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks.....\$-.78
Two Marks.....-.31
One Mark.....-.15
50 Pfennige.....-.07
20 Pfennige.....-.03

BANK NOTES.

5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Marks
In Germany bank notes and
silver coins are each at par
with gold coins.

**OLD GOLD COINS
NO LONGER CURRENT.**

August D'or of Saxony...\$ 4.00
Carolln of Bavaria..... 4.99
Carolin of Manheim..... 4.85
Crown of Prussa..... 6.50
Crown of Hanover..... 7.90
Double Friederich's D'or 8.00
Ducat of Bavaria..... 2.20
Ducat of Hamburg..... 2.25
Five Guilders..... 1.90
Five Thalers..... 4.00
Friederich's D'or..... 4.00
Maximilian D'or..... 3.40
Pistole of Brunswiek.... 3.90
Pistole of Manheim..... 3.80

**OLD SILVER COINS NO
LONGER CURRENT.**

Double Thaler.....\$ 1.05
Thaler.....-.52
Double Florin.....-.60
Florin.....-.30
Half Florin.....-.15

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Pound Sterling, of 20 Shillings
or 240 Pence.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

£1 Equals.....4.8665 dollars
£1 "25.2215 francs
£1 "20.4294 marks
1d "0.02 dollar
1d "0.10½ franc

GOLD COINS.

Five Sovereigns..... 24.33
Double Sovereign..... 9.73
Sovereign, pound sterling 4.86
Half Sovereign..... 2.43
5 Guineas.....\$25.55
2 Guineas..... 10.22
Guinea (21 shillings)..... 5.11
Half Guinea..... 2.55
Quarter Guinea..... 1.27
Third Guinea..... 1.70

SILVER COINS.

Crown (5 shillings).....\$-.82
Half Crown.....-.41
Florin (2 shillings).....-.32
Shilling.....-.16
Six-Pence.....-. 8
Three-Pence.....-. 4

BANK NOTES.

£1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500.
In Great Britain bank notes
and silver coin are each at par
with gold coins.

Colonial Coins.**GOLD COINS.**

Mohur, 15 Rupees..... 7.08
Native Gold Mohur..... 7.90
Double Pagoda..... 3.75
Pagoda..... 1.85
Australian Sovereign... 4.86
" Half Sovereign 2.43
Two Dol. Newfoundland 2.02

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee.....\$-.72
Half Pagoda.....-.60
Rupee (India).....-.36
Quarter Pagoda.....-.30
Half Rupee.....-.18
¼ Rupee (2 Annas).....-.14
Dollar of Sierra Leone..\$-.87
Half Dollar " " ..-.33
50 Cents of Canada.....\$-.33
25 Cents "-.16
20 Cents "-.12
10 Cents "-. 6
5 Cents "-. 3
50 Cents of Newfoundl'd \$-.33
20 Cents " "-.12
20 Cents of N. Brunswiek -.12

GREECE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Draehma, of 100 Lepta.

Gold and Silver Draehmas the
same as francs of France.

HOLLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Florin of 100 Cents.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Florin Equals 0.402 dollar.

GOLD COINS.

10 Guilders or Florins ..\$ 4.02
5 Guilders..... 2.01
Ducat..... 2.28

SILVER COINS.

2½ Gulden.....\$-.73
Gulden.....-.29
Half Gulden.....-.14
Daalder.....-.44

ITALY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Lira, of 100 Centesmi.

Gold and Silver Liras, Bank
Notes, and Par of Exchange,
are all the same as
Francs of Francee.

**OLD GOLD COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

Doppla of 1814..... 5.25
Doppla of 1826..... 3.85
Sovereign of Milan.....\$ 6.70
Doppla " 3.80
Zecchino of Milan..... 2.25
10 Scudi Papal.....\$10.20
5 Scudi " 5.10
2½ Scudi " 2.50
1 Scudi "-.97
Gold Seudo of Rome...\$32.80
Doppla " 3.27
Zecchino " 2.20
Genovine of Sardinia...\$15.10
Carlino " 9.40
Half Genovine " 7.50
Pistole " 5.70
Marengo " 3.70
Sequin " 2.25
Doppietta " 1.85

Double Önzle of Slclly..\$ 5.15
Onzie..... 2.50

80 Florini of Tuscany...\$21.70
Ruspone of Tuscany.... 6.80
Zecchino of Tuscany.... 2.25

**SILVER COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

Francescone.....-.79
Seudo.....-.78
Half Seudo.....-.39
Seudo Papal.....-.77
Half Seudo Papal.....-.35

PORTUGAL.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Milreis (1000 Reis) = \$1.08

GOLD COINS.

10 Milreis.....10.80
5000 Reis.....\$5.40
2000 Reis..... 2.16
1000 Reis..... 1.08

**GOLD COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

Dobrao of 24 Milreis...\$32.50
Dobrao of 15 Milreis... 17.25
Joao or Joanese..... 7.75
Lisbonne..... 6.48
Moeda D'ouro..... 4.85

SILVER COINS.

500 Reis.....-.43
Cruzado.....-.42
200 Reis.....-.16
100 Reis.....-. 8
50 Reis.....-. 4

RUSSIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Rouble, of 100 Kopecks.

GOLD COINS.

Imperial of 10 Roubles..\$ 7.97
Poio-Imperial of 5 " .. 3.98
3 Roubles..... 2.39
Ducat..... 2.28

PLATINA COINS.

12 Roubles.....	\$ 8.75
6 Roubles.....	4.35
Roubies.....	2.15

SILVER COINS.

Rouble.....	- 56
Rouble and half.....	-85
75 Kopecks.....	-42
50 Kopecks.....	-28
25 Kopecks.....	-14
20 Kopecks.....	- 6
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	- 4
10 Kopecks.....	- 3
5 Kopecks.....	- 1

SPAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Peseta, of 100 Centimes.

Gold and Silver Pesetas, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT

Onza or Quadruplo... ..	\$15.50
Four Escudo.....	7.70
Two Escudo.....	3.80
Escudo.....	1.87
Half Escudo.....	-.92
160 Reales of Fernando..	7.75
Centen..	4.90
80 Reales of Napoleon..	3.83
Piasters of Isabella....	3.90
2 Piasters of Isabella....	1.90
40 Reals of Isabella.....	1.90

SILVER COINS

Plaster of 8 Reales (old)\$	-.77
20 Reales.....	-.73
10 Reales.....	-.36

SWEDEN and NORWAY

Gold and Silver Crowns, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as crowns of Denmark.

SWITZERLAND.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

TURKEY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Piaster, of 40 Paras.

GOLD COINS

500 Piastres.....	\$22.25
Lira or 100 Piastres.....	\$ 4.45
50 Piastres.....	2.22
20 Piastres.....	-.88
5 Piastres.....	-.22

SILVER COINS

Jirmilick.....	\$-.61
5 Piasters.....	-.15
2 Piasters.....	-. 6

JAPAN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Yen, of 100 Sen.

GOLD COINS.

20 Yens.....	\$19.94
10 Yens.....	9.97
5 Yens.....	4.98
2 Yens.....	1.99
1 Yen.....	-.99

SILVER COINS.

Trade Yen.....	\$-.76
Yen....	-.76
50 Sen.....	-.32
20 Sen.....	-.12
10 Sen.....	-. 6

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Milreis, of 1000 Reis.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreis.....	\$10.92
6400 Reis, 16 Milreis....	8.73
Ten Milreis.....	5.46
4000 Reis.....	4.88

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreis.....	\$-.72
Double Pataca.....	-.51
Milreis.....	-.36
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.18

CHILI.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Pesos, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Condor, 10 Pesos.....	9.12
Half Condor.....	4.56
Fifth Condor.....	1.82
Pesos.....	-.91

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.70
Half Peso.....	-.35
20 Centavos.....	-.13
Decimo.....	-. 6
Media Decimo.....	-. 3

NEW GRENADA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Condor.....	9.12
Half Condor.....	4.56
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Fifth Condor.....	1.82

PERU.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Sol, of 100 Centavos

GOLD COINS.

20 Sols.....	\$19.30
10 Sols.....	9.65
5 Sols.....	4.82
2 Sols.....	1.93
1 Sol.....	-.96

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$-.70
Old Peso.....	-.76
Half Sol.....	-.35

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

Gold and silver pesos the same as sois of Peru.

VENEZUELA.

Gold and silver Bolivars the same as francs of France.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon or Onza.....	\$15.53
Quar. Doblon or Pistole.	3.88
Quarter Pistole.....	-.97
N.B.—The Doblon=8 Escudos	
Pistole=2 Escudos	

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Reales.....	\$-.76
Four Reales.....	-.38
Two Reales.....	-.19
One Real.....	-.09

MEXICO.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Peso or Dollar, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon (16 Pesos).....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Eighth Doblon.....	1.94
Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.58
Ten Pesos.....	9.79
Five Pesos.....	4.89
Two-and-a-half Pesos....	2.44
Peso.....	-.97
Coins not quite up to .875 fine.	

SILVER COINS.

Peso or Dollar.....	\$-.76
Half Peso.....	-.38
Quarter Peso.....	-.19
Real.....	-.09
Half Real.....	-. 5

The foregoing prices of foreign gold coins are their home value represented in U. S. Money, exchange at par; or such prices are their intrinsic value provided the coins are of full weight; U. S. Custom House valuation see "Circular" page.

The foregoing prices of full weight silver coins are their intrinsic value at the present market price of silver, but for shipment back to the foreign countries where the silver coins have a higher legal-tender value, or are exchangeable for the gold coinage there, some brokers are paying for such silver coins much higher prices, viz:

French 5 Franc pieces (silver).....	.85 to .95
Italian 5 Lire " ".....	" " "
Spanish Dollars " ".....	" " "
Canada Silver (per dol.) ".....	.90 " .98
English Crowns ".....	1.15 " 1.20
German 5 Marks ".....	1.10 " 1.20
Etc., Etc.	

PUBLIC DEBT OF U. S.: SEPT. 1, 1887:

Interest-Bearing Debt.

TITLE OF LOAN AND AUTHORIZING ACT.	RATE per ct.	WHEN REDEEMABLE	ACCRUED INTEREST.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	INTEREST DUE AND UNPAID.
Funded Ln, 1891, July, '70, Jan., '71	4½	Sept. 1, 1891..	\$2,747,830 50	\$244,251,600 00	\$283,283 52
Funded Ln, 1907, July, '70, Jan., '71	4	July 1, 1907.	4,918,752 00	737,812,800 00	1,158,935 83
Refunding Certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	.....	1,105 33	165,800 00	54,714 00
Navy-Pension Fund, July 23, 1868...	3	.....	70,000 00	14,000,000 00	210,000 00
Bonds to Pac. Railroads, July '62 & '64		.....	646,235 12	64,623,512 00	18,479 96
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....			8,383,922 95	1,060,853,712 00	1,730,413 31
Interest prepaid, not accrued.....			1,075,280 00		

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

		MATURED.			
Old Debt, Various, prior to 1858.....	1-10 to 6..	Prior to Jan. 1, 1861....		\$151,920 28	\$62,489 27
Loan of 1847, Jan. 23, 1847.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1867.....		1,250 00	22 00
Texan Indemnity Stock, Sep. 9, 1850	5.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....		20,000 00	2,945 00
Loan of 1858, June 14, 1858.....	5.....	After Jan. 1, 1874.....		2,000 00	125 00
Loan of 1860, June 22, 1860.....	5.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....		10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, Feb. 25, 1862 (called)...	6.....	Dec. 1, 1871, and later..		263,950 00	119 20
5-20's of 1864, June 30, 1864 (called)...	6.....	Nov. 13, 1875, and later		44,100 00	294 98
5-20's of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	Feb. 15, 1876, and later		27,350 00	1,430 05
10-40's of 1864, Mar. 3, 1864 (called)...	5.....	July 9, 1879, and later..		71,450 00	4,526 38
Consols of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	Aug. 21, 1877, and later		169,350 00	593 79
Consols of 1867, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	April 1, 1879, and later		367,250 00	12,275 73
Consols of 1868, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	July 4, 1879.....		73,150 00	8,898 80
Loan of Feb., 1861, Feb. 8, 1861.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1880.....		6,000 00	2,580 00
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5.....	May 21, 1881, and later		128,950 00	2,397 09
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5 cont. 3½	Dec. 23, 1882, and later.		48,200 00	3,901 53
Oregon War Debt, Mar. 2, 1861.....	6.....	July 1, 1881.....		3,700 00	655 50
Loan of 1861, July & Aug., 1861.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....		124,550 00	1,041 50
Loan '61, July & Aug., 1861 (called)	6 cont. 3½	Dec. 24, 1881, and later.		69,800 00	572 28
Loan of 1863 ('81's), Mar. 3, 1863.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....		17,900 00	76 40
Loan '63 ('81's), Mar. 3, '63 called...	6 cont. 3½	Aug. 1, 1882, and later.		7,150 00	62 30
Loan of 1882, July 12, 1882 (called)...	3.....	Dec. 1, 1883, and later..		2,372,200 00	18,017 28
Treasury Notes of 1861, Mar. 2, 1861..	6.....	March 1, 1863.....		2,500 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861, July 17, 1861..	7 3-10.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864		15,300 00	1,011 89
1-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863....	5.....	Various dates in 1865..		36,055 00	1,814 85
2-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863....	5.....	Various dates in 1866..		29,300 00	1,293 14
Comp'd-int. Note, Mar. '63, June '64	6.....	June '67, and May '68..		192,480 00	39,608 68
7-30's of 1864-5, June '64, Mar. '65....	7 3-10.....	Aug '67, Jan. & July '68..		129,500 00	18,322 63
Cert's of Indebtedness, Mar. '62 & '63	6.....	Various dates in 1866..		4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan, June 30, 1864.....	4 to 6....	October 15, 1866.....		2,960 00	244 19
3 p.c. Cert's, Mar. '67, July, '68 (call)	3.....	Feb. 28, 1873.....		5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..				4,397,715 28	186,931 75

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes..	July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	\$57,105 00	
Legal-tender Notes..	Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	
Certific'ts of Deposit.	June 8, 1872.....	\$ 7,550,000 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	420,000 00	7,130,000 00
Gold Certificates....	March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	111,773,547 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	23,008,207 00	88,765,340 00
Silver Certificates...	Feb. 28, 1878.....	153,873,128 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	5,996,743 00	147,876,385 00
Fractional Currency.	July 17, '62; March 3, '63; June 30, '64...	15,319,928 37	
	Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act June 1879.....	8,375,934 00	6,943,994 37
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....			597,453,840 37

CASH IN TREASURY.

Gold held for gold certificates....	\$88,765,340 00
Silver held for silver certificates..	147,876,385 00
U. S. notes held for cert. of deposit	7,130,000 00
Cash held for mat'd debt and int.,	14,698,983 27
Interest prepaid, not accrued,....	1,075,280 00
Fractional currency.....	551 73
Total available.....	259,546,540 00
Reserve for redemption of notes..	100,000,000 00
Fractional Silver & minor coins..	26,259,331 01
Certificates held as cash.....	29,424,950 00
Net cash balance on hand.....	44,760,908 86

Total Principal	\$1,662,705,267 63
Total Interest.....	11,376,548 01
Total Debt	1,674,081,815 64
Less cash available and reserve.....	359,546,540 00
Debt, less available cash items.....	1,314,535,275 64
Net cash in Treasury.....	44,760,908 86
Debt, less cash in Treas., Sept. 1, '87..	1,269,774,366 78
Debt, less cash in Treas., Aug. 1, '87.	1,274,563,842 19
Decrease of Debt during the month.	4,809,475 41
Decrease of Debt since June 30, '87..	9,654,370 24

Total cash by Treas. gen. acc't.. \$459,991,729 57

SINKING FUND

RAILWAY.	Int. paid by U. S.	Cr. by Transp'n.	Cr. by Cash.	Bonds.	Cash.
Central Pacific.....	\$29,664,984 07	\$5,535,693 94	\$658,283 26	\$2,676,090 00	\$39,644 11
Kansas ".....	7,642,053 09	3,539,134 87			
Union ".....	31,494,613 29	11,468,047 99	438,409 58	5,956,650 00	182,889 62
Gen. Branch U. P.....	1,933,808 26	309,167 03	6,926 91		
Western Pacific.....	2,141,183 34	9,367 00			
Sioux City & Pacific.....	1,855,094 29	131,866 48			

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. NAT'L BANK BILLS.

(See guide 4, page 28 of Detector.)

Copyright secured

\$1	\$1	\$1	Letter	Remarks
State	City	Bank		
Mass.	Boston,	Nat'l Eagle, 1875,	A	Photo.
\$2	\$2	\$2		
N. Y.	Kinderhook,	Nat'l Union,	A	
"	Linderpark,	Nat'l Union,	A	
"	N. Y. City,	Market,	A	
"	"	Marine,	A	
"	"	Ninth,	A	
"	"	St. Nicholas,	A	
"	Peekskill,	Westchester Co.	A	
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Sixth,	A	
R. I.	Newport,	N. Bank of R. I.	A	
\$5	\$5	\$5		
Conn.	Jewett City,	Jewett City,	B	
"	Norwalk,	Central, 1882,		Series all bad.
Ill.	Aurora,	First,	A	Boyd pl.
"	Canton,	First,	A	"
"	Cecil,	First,	A	"
"	Chicago,	Central,	A	"
"	"	First,	A	"
"	"	German,	A	"
"	"	Merchants',	A	"
"	"	Traders',	A	"
"	"	Union,	A	"
"	Galena,	First,	A	"
"	Paxton,	First,	A	"
"	Pern,	First,	A	"
"	Virginia,	Farmers',	A	"
Mass.	Boston,	Boylston, 1875,	C	Photo.
"	"	Globe,	"	C
"	"	Pacific,	"	B
"	Dedham,	Dedham,	"	B
"	Fall River,	Pocasset,	"	C
"	Leicester,	Leicester,	"	C
"	Southbridge,	S'thb'dge,	"	B
"	New Bedford,	First,	"	B
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	C	White pl.
"	Northampton,	First,	C	"
"	Westfield,	Hampden,	CD	"
Mich.	Jackson,	Peoples',	D	
N. Y.	Amsterdam,	Manufacturers	B	Unkwn pl.
"	Rome,	Fort Stanswix,	B	"
"	Pawling,	N. B. of Pawling,	A	Ulrich pl.
"	Troy,	National State,	A	"
Penn.	Hanover,	First,	D	"
"	Tamaqua,	First,	B	"
Vt.	Montpelier,	Montpl'r, 1875,	A	Photo.
"	St. Johnsbury,	First,	"	C
Wis.	Milwaukee,	First, 1882,	B	"
\$10	\$10	\$10		
Ind.	Lafayette,	Lafayette,	A	Ogle plate
"	Muncie,	Muncie,	A	"
"	Richmond,	Richmond,	A	"
N. Y.	Albany,	Albany City,	A	
"	Auburn,	Auburn City,	A	
"	Buffalo,	Farmers & Mnfrs,	A	
"	Lockport,	First,	A	

"	Newburg,	Highland,	A
"	N. Y. C.,	American,	A
"	"	Croton,	A
"	"	First,	A
"	"	Marine,	A
"	"	Market,	A
"	"	Mechanics',	A
"	"	Merchants',	A
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	A
"	"	N.B. of State N.Y.	A
"	"	Union,	A
"	Poughkeepsie,	City,	A
"	"	Farmers & Mnfr's,	A
"	"	First,	A
"	Red Hook,	First,	A
"	Rochester,	Flour City,	A
"	Rome,	Central,	A
"	Syracuse,	Syracuse,	A
"	Troy,	Mutual,	A
"	Waterford,	Saratoga Co.,	A
"	Watkins,	Watkins,	A
Ohio.	Cincinnati,	Third, 1882,	C Series 1882
Penn.	Philadelphia,	First,	B Kinsey pl.
"	"	Third,	B
\$20	\$20	\$20	
Conn.	Portland,	First,	A
Ind.	Indianapolis,	First,	A
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	First,	B
"	"	Market,	B
"	"	Merchants',	B
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	B
"	"	N. Shoe & Leather,	B
"	"	Tradesmen's,	B
"	Utica,	City,	B
"	"	Oneida,	B
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Fourth,	A
\$50	\$50	\$50	
N. Y.	Buffalo,	Third,	A Ulrich pl.
"	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A
"	"	Mechanics'	A
"	"	Metropolitan,	AC
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	AC
"	"	N'l Broadway,	AC
"	"	Tradesmen's,	AD
"	"	Union,	A
\$100	\$100	\$100	
Mass.	Boston,	First,	A Ulrich pl.
"	"	Nat'l Revere,	A Smith pl.
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	A
"	Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	A
Md.	Baltimore,	N'l Exchange,	A
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A Ulrich pl.
Ohio	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	A
Penn.	Pittsb'h,	N.B. of Com. 1875,	A Smith pl.
"	Wilkesbarre,	Second,	A

STOLEN

DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.	SERIES.	BANK.	NOS.	LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.
\$5	...Ill.,	Pontiac.....(1875)	N'l Bank of Pontiac.....	741 to	765.....	252111 to 252135
"	...Iowa,	Osage.....	Osage Nat'l Bank.....	1751 "	2200.....	560959 " 561408
"	...Wis,	Milwaukee.(1882)	First Nat'l Bank.....	13701 "	13750	860121 " 860170
" & \$20	...Mass,	Boston.....	N. Hide & Leather Bk.....	11919 "	11972.....	22900 " 22953
"	...N. Y.	Albany.....(1875)	Merchants' Nat'l Bk.....	759 "	766.....	45195 " 45202
"	..."	New York...	Thrd Nat'l Bank.....	9414 "	9428.....	644416 " 644430
"	...Vt.	Barre.....	Nat'l Bank of Barre.....	911 "	936.....	932805 " 932830
\$50 & \$100	...Mass.,	Lynn.....	National City Bank.....	121 "	150.....	66796 " 66825
"	...N. J.	Jersey City.	First National Bank	671 "	750.....	19609 " 19688

